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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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11 December 1985

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

CHINA REELECTED TO UN MARITIME COUNCIL

OW160320 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] London, November 15 (XINHUA)--China was reelected a member of the Council of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) of the United Nations at the organization's 14th assembly here today.

The council, consisting of 32 member states acts as the IMO's leading body between biennial sessions of the assembly.

The IMO's current session is being held here between November 11 to 22.

Addressing a plenary meeting on November 12, Lin Zuyi, head of the Chinese delegation to the assembly and vice-minister of communications, praised the IMO's fruitful achievements in technical cooperation, in the enhancement of safety at sea and in the prevention of marine pollution.

He appreciated the endeavors made by developed countries in rendering technical assistance to developing countries and hoped these endeavors be further reinforced in the future.

However, he stressed, "we consider it advisable that developing countries are encouraged to conduct what technical cooperation they can within their capacities so that with common efforts they will achieve common progress and common development."

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CSO: 4000/49

GENERAL

XINHUA REVIEWS GROWING USSR-INDONESIA TRADE TIES

OW021635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 2 Nov 85

["Round-up: Soviet Union To Boost Trade With Indonesia"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA)--Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Yakov Ryabov's 5-day visit to Indonesia ending Friday has resulted in an agreement for expanding trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, according to news reports reaching here from Jakarta.

Ryabov, the highest Soviet official to visit Jakarta in the past 20 years, met with Indonesian President Suharto and signed a new protocol agreement for the formation of a joint commission on trade and economic matters with coordinating minister for economic, finance and industry Ali Wardhana.

Indonesia has also accepted for the first time in 20 years the Soviet offer of a 60-million-dollar loan to build three hospitals.

The military and economic relations between Moscow and Jakarta became cool in 1965. Not until 1980 had the Soviet-Indonesian trade seen an increase to a total of 92.7 million U.S. dollars in Indonesia's favor.

But such a trade development was checked in 1982 when Indonesia expelled a Soviet military attache and the chief representative of the Soviet airlines.

A sharp decline to 61.5 million U.S. dollars in trade of that year left a deficit of 17 million U.S. dollars that Indonesia owed to the Soviet Union.

Beginning last year, Indonesia's Coordinating Minister Wardhana and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja toured Moscow respectively and bilateral trade between the two countries was up. Indonesia's exports to Moscow valued at 58.9 million U.S. dollars while the import value stood at 12 million dollars, leaving a surplus of 47 million in favor of Indonesia.

This year's trade volume has so far reached 74 million U.S. dollars, surpassing last year's total of 71 million, about a 25-percent swing-up.

In their talks, both Ryabov and Wardhana agreed to further expand their countries' trade and economic cooperation.

Wardhana said Moscow wants to buy rubber, palm oil, tapioca and tea while his country offers textile goods following the recent U.S. decision to restrict textile exports to the United States, the major importer of Indonesia's textiles. Indonesia also demands high technology transfer from the Soviet Union.

Indonesia wants soft loans with a longer repayment period while Moscow offers a short-term loan with low interest rates, Wardhana said.

Ryabov noted that Moscow will take "concrete action for the expansion" of trade and economic relations with Jakarta.

The Soviet Deputy Prime Minister has left Jakarta for Malaysia, the second leg of his Southeast Asia visit.

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CSO: 4000/43

GENERAL

WRITERS INCREASE CONTACTS WITH FOREIGN WRITERS

OW021437 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 2 (XINHUA)--Sino-foreign literary contacts are on the increase, according to statistics compiled by the Chinese Writers' Association.

Figures released at a current association meeting here show that in the first 10 months of this year, 76 writers visited 10 countries in Asia, Europe, North America and Africa. The average monthly figure is now 50 percent higher than in the four previous years.

Meanwhile, China received 69 writers from 10 countries in Asia, North America and Oceania in the first 10 months--also a substantial increase.

A report of the association's secretariat said that in previous years, contacts had been concerned mainly with restoring or establishing literary relations with foreign countries.

However, they were no longer limited to general literary briefings, but involved more academic discussions on literary creation, translation and the social effects of literature.

Chinese writers were now making more efforts to give reports and lectures when visiting overseas countries, as well as recitals of Chinese contemporary literature.

Bao Chang, an executive member of the association's secretariat, said Chinese literary groups began to restore and enlarge relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe this year.

He said a Soviet writers' delegation proposed during a visit to China last month the establishment of a system of regular visits by writers between the two countries. They had agreed to this.

Deng Youmei, secretariat member in charge of the association's Sino-foreign relations, said they would continue to promote Sino-foreign literary exchanges.

He added that the association's local branches should establish literary relations with foreign countries themselves by sending local writers abroad and inviting foreign counterparts to China.

GENERAL

CHINESE AMERICANS RECOGNIZED AS INNOVATORS

OW140938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 13 (XINHUA)--Three Chinese Americans have been listed among a group of distinguished American innovators of the year by the popular U.S. magazine SCIENCE DIGEST.

In its December issue, the magazine publishes an article entitled "The Year's Top 100 Innovations and the Men and Women Behind Them," in which excellent results in various scientific fields are listed.

David Kao, 49, professor of civil engineering of the University of Kentucky, has reportedly distinguished himself by the creation of a unique hydro-power turbine system. He has refined a centuries-old device for using rivers as sources of energy, the article says.

Simpler in construction and cheaper in cost, Kao's turbine system improves water quality and reduces fish mortality, according to the article.

Yik San Kwoh, 39, electrical engineer and researcher at the memorial medical center of Long Beach, California, has built a robotic arm that can "drill with such exacting precision and dexterity that it has successfully been used in brain surgery," the article says.

In actual operation, explains the article, "the six-jointed arm's great accuracy--it can locate points in the brain to within 0.002 inch--has eliminated the need for general anesthesia and greatly reduced recovery time."

The robotic arm, the article continues, "will also be useful for applying radiation treatment inside the brain."

The third Chinese American listed by the magazine is physicist Martin Peng, 39, who works at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Using computer simulations, Peng and his team have experimented with the idea of "spherical torus" for magnetic fusion.

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CSO: 4000/49

GENERAL

PRC OFFICIALS SEND CONDOLENCES FOR AMBASSADOR'S DEATH

OW190900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 19 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 18 (XINHUA)--Ambassador Li Luye, Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations, expressed condolence on the death of V.K. Wellington Koo, a veteran Chinese diplomat, at Frank E. Campbell funeral chapel here this afternoon.

V.K. Wellington Koo died here Thursday at the age of 98.

Accompanied by Ji Lide, Chinese consul general in New York, Li Luye conveyed to Mr. Koo's close relatives the condolence and sympathy of Deng Yingchao, chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, over the death of Mr. Koo who started his diplomatic career more than 70 years ago.

Li also forwarded letters of condolence from Zhang Wenjin, former Chinese ambassador to Washington, and Ni Zhengyu, Chinese judge at the Hague-based International Court of Justice, to Koo's widow Juliana Yen Koo, his daughter Patricia Koo Tsien and son-in-law Kiachi Tsien.

In his meeting with Mrs. Koo, Li praised Mr. Koo as a senior in China's diplomatic circles and an experienced diplomat well-known in the world. Mrs. Koo expressed gratitude to the Chinese ambassador for the compliments.

Li had sent a letter yesterday to Mrs. Koo and Mr. and Mrs. Tsien expressing his deep condolence on the death of Mr. Koo.

Han Xu, Chinese ambassador to the United States, sent a message yesterday to Mr. Koo's relatives expressing his profound condolence and sympathy over Mr. Koo's death.

Mr. Koo was born in 1888 in Jiading County of China's Jiangsu Province. He began his diplomatic career in 1913 after his return from the United States where he pursued his study in international law.

Mr. Koo served as Chinese minister to Mexico, Cuba and the United States between 1915 and 1920. In 1919, he was present at the Versailles peace conference as a Chinese delegate.

From 1920 to 1922, he served as the first Chinese delegate to the assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva and later as the Chinese representative on the League council.

In the ensuing five years, he served first as foreign minister, then finance minister and finally acting prime minister for the then government of northern warlords.

During World War II, Koo served as Chinese ambassador to Britain. In 1945, he attended the San Francisco conference and signed the United Nations charter on behalf of China. He became ambassador to the United States in 1946.

From 1932 to 1956, Koo was foreign minister of the Kuomintang government. Since 1956, he worked at the International Court in The Hague until his retirement.

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CSO: 4000/49

UNITED STATES

U.S. HOPES TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH ETHIOPIA

OW152128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1943 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 15 (XINHUA)--The United States has tried hard to improve relations with Ethiopia, but the Ethiopian Government ultimately rejected U.S. overtures, THE WASHINGTON POST today quoted a senior State Department official as saying.

In a speech to the Washington World Affairs Council this week, Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said the United States hoped to improve relations so that Ethiopia could deal more effectively with its drought and famine.

"We sought discreet, serious and substantive talks on the issues which divided us, those which stood in the way of regular economic assistance to Ethiopia, issues of regional peace and security, issues affecting Ethiopia's security and bilateral political problems between our two countries," Crocker added.

Although Washington has contributed large amounts of food and other humanitarian aid to help Ethiopian famine victims, relations between the two countries have been strained for more than a decade. The United States was angered by Ethiopia's cooperation with Libya and its dependence on Soviet and Cuban aid.

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CSO: 4000/49

UNITED STATES

PRC PHOTO EXHIBITIONS TO OPEN IN NEW YORK

OW152055 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 14 (XINHUA)--The international center of photography held a grand reception here this evening to preview two photo shows about China that will open on Sunday.

Some 500 guests attended the reception, including noted figures from American cultural and political circles. China's deputy representative to the United Nations, Liang Yufan, and deputy consul-general in New York Ji Lide were also present. The photographers responsible for the shows were also on hand.

The reception was followed by a banquet and a song and dance performance to celebrate the center's 11th anniversary, which falls today.

One of the shows, "Rare Chinese Photographs of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping," puts on exhibit 30 photographs depicting the revolutionary activities and life of the three from 1942 to 1985. They are works by noted Chinese photographers Wu Yinxian, Lu Houmin, Hou Po and Lu Xiangyou.

The other show, "On China," is 67 selected works by the noted Japanese photographer Hiroiji Kubota, reflecting daily life and scenic spots in China. The Japanese photographer spent nearly 1,000 days in China from 1979 to 1984 and took a total of 200,000 pictures.

In a booklet, he said of his experience in China: "From this country I felt a great surge of energy, reminding me of the energy of a great river. People around the world are focusing on the future of China, which will be closely interrelated with our own."

The two photo shows will also open in Washington and eight other U.S. cities after a one-and-a-half month run here.

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CSO: 4000/49

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IDEAS ON FORMULATING POPULATION PLAN EXPLAINED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4,
29 Jul 85 pp 3-8

[Article by Xi Jianwei [6742 1696 0251] of the Multi-purpose Bureau of the State Planning Commission: "Initial Thoughts on the Formulation of the Population Plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan"]

[Text] The population plan is a component of the Seventh 5-year Plan which we are formulating for our national economic and social development. The Seventh 5-year Plan period (1986-90) will be a crucial period of our population growth. During this period, the effects of the second population peak will grow from weak to strong and gradually become the main factor in influencing our population reproduction situation. For this reason, the task of controlling population growth will become quite arduous. Persisting in the right direction toward planned population growth and formulating a complete population plan that is basically compatible with economic growth have an important significance in raising the people's living standards, balancing the ratio between the two kinds of production, and bringing into realization the goal by the year 2100 that has been put forth by the party's 12th Congress. Here are some of our initial probes into some relevant questions pertaining to the formulation of the population plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan.

Analyzing the Implementation of the Population Plan in the Sixth 5-year Plan

The Sixth 5-year Plan adopted by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress specified that the population birth rate for the mainland be brought under control at around 1.9 percent and the natural growth rate be controlled to within 1.3 percent. Pertinent guiding principles and policies were also provided to insure attainment of the above-mentioned targets. The primary targets of our country's population growth for the first 4 years of the Sixth 5-year Plan (1981-84) conformed to the plan's requirements. The total population at the end of 1984 was 1,036,040,000 people, an increase of 48.99 million people over the 987,050,000 people in 1980, averaging an annual increase of 2.25 million people and an average annual population increase of 1.22 percent. Analyzing the situation during each of the 4 years, the first 2 years and the last 2 years again showed different characteristics.

During the first 2 years (1981-82), the birth rate and the natural increase rate showed a fairly large pickup. After having fallen 10 consecutive years, the birth rate picked up from 1.78 percent in 1979 to 2.09 percent and 2.1 percent and the natural increase rate rose from 1.16 percent to 1.46 percent and 1.45 percent.

The primary reasons for the increase as shown in preliminary analyses are: (1) the number of child-bearing females has increased. During these 2 years, the population born during the first population peak since the Liberation was still at the peak of child-bearing; (2) during 1978-80, a large number of young intellectuals who were sent to work in the rural areas have returned to the urban areas. Many of these young people were older and unmarried. The majority of them married and gave birth within 2 to 3 years following their return to the urban areas; (3) in 1980, there was a rumor spread in society that the legal marriage age would go up considerably. This has impelled some of the people in the country, particularly the rural areas to register in a hurry for marriage before others; and (4) the 1981 marriage law has caused four or five age groups to enter into the marriage age simultaneously. The number of married people continued to rise sharply on the basis of the big increase in 1980, reaching more than 10 million couples, an increase of over 3 million couples from 1980.

It can be seen from the birth rate survey that the total first-marriage rate of women in our country has all along shown a rise after 1974, and during the 3 years from 1979 to 1981, such a trend was manifested especially clearly (Figure 1). The sharp rise in the number of married people had led to a pickup in the birth rate. Comparing 1982 with 1979, the number of people born that year increased nearly 2 million and the natural increase rate rose 0.3 percent. (Figure 1).

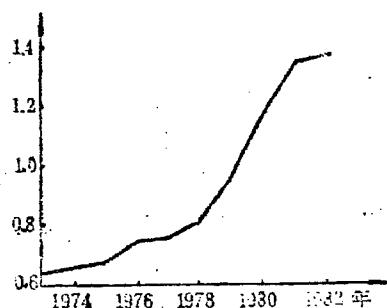


Figure 1. Sum of first marriages over the years from 1973 to 1982.

During the last 2 years (1983-84), the population increase showed a situation different from the previous 2 years. Beginning in 1983, the population during the valley period of population increase during the 1959-61 period began entering into the peak child-bearing age. According to

statistics from the Third Census, the current number of people belonging to these three age groups falls below 15 million, of which the female population is under 7 million. Compared with the situation in the preceding 2 years, the base number of child-bearing-age women was reduced markedly. In 1982, the national figure of married people showed a decrease of more than 2 million married couples, and in 1983 it showed a decrease of nearly 1 million married couples from 1982. The number of women in our country who gave birth to their first child during the second year of their marriage accounted for about 55 percent. For this reason, the change in the number of people married that year primarily affected the number of people born in the following year. During the spring festival period of 1983, we also embarked on a nationwide large-scale family-planning month publicity campaign, which also had a major effect on reducing the number of people born that year. Thus, the population growth in 1983 and 1984 showed a marked decline. The total population at the end of 1984 reached 1,036,040,000, an increase of 20.63 million over the 1982 figure of 1,015,410,000 people, averaging an annual increase of only 10.32 million people. The rate of natural population increase was 1.15 percent and 1.08 percent respectively. This is the lowest level since the Liberation, except for the difficult 3-year period when the population increase rate was a negative number.

The tendency of natural changes in the population during the first 4 years of the Sixth 5-year Plan indicates that our population reproduction has primarily gone through the transition from the effects of the population peak of the preceding period to the valley-period effects. The speed of natural population increase slowed down and the implementation of the new marriage law in 1981 merely eased the impact of the population increase. It is estimated that the natural increase in population during 1985 will remain comparatively low and will generally be maintained at around 1 percent. The population figure reached at the end of the year would certainly be brought under control to within 1.05 billion. Thus, the general situation of population increase during the Sixth 5-year Plan is that the total population will increase from 987.05 million in 1980 to 1.05 billion in 1985, an increase of 62.95 million people and an average annual increase of 12.4 percent. Compared with the target set in the Sixth 5-year Plan, the total figure for 5 years can be reduced by 10 million people, and the natural increase rate of population will also be lower than the 1.3 percent called for by the plan. This fully demonstrates that during the Sixth 5-year Plan period, owing to the strengthening of the birth control program and the implementation of the population plan of the Sixth 5-year Plan, the first population peak since the Liberation passed smoothly. During this period, we avoided a cyclical repetition of the population increase and the formation of a new peak, and we also weakened the effects of unfavorable factors of the population peak. This has laid a foundation in our fight to attain the goal of bringing under control the population increase within this century and it has an important significance in altering our population reproduction pattern and in developing our economy in the next 10 years. During the Sixth 5-year Plan, we also carried out the Third National Census and a sample birth rate survey of one-thousandth of the population throughout the country and found out the base number of our population

situation and the basic trend of the change in women's child-bearing situation. This has provided us with important guarantees to formulate more scientifically and more extensively the long-range plans for the development of our country's population, particularly for the proper formulation of the population plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan.

Basic Principles of Formulating the Population Control Plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan

The effects of the valley of population growth during the 1959-61 period in our country on population reproduction will continue about 4-5 years and will gradually weaken after 1986. Thereafter, the effects of the second population peak will grow gradually. This peak will be greater than the first one and will continue for a long time. During the highest population peak in 1963, the birth rate reached as high as 4.3 percent. The number of people born that year was more than 29 million. This peak continued for more than 10 years. During these 10-odd years, the number of people born each year topped 20 million. The majority of these people will be married and will give birth within 10 years after 1986. They will become the main factor influencing the population growth in recent periods. It can be clearly seen from Figure 2 that beginning in 1988, the female population entering the peak age of child-bearing will be stabilized at a fairly high level for over 10 years until the end of this century.



Figure 2. Female Population Entering the Peak Age of Child-bearing Each Year Between 1986 and 2000.

We are of the opinion that the main characteristics of population increase during the Seventh 5-year Plan are this: because of the situation in which the alternating effects of a population dip and peak, the fluctuation of the annual population growth will be fairly extensive. At the same time, mainly owing to the effects of the population peak, the natural population growth rate will be higher than the level of the Sixth 5-year Plan. Consequently, attempts to lessen the effects of the second population peak and to create favorable conditions for its smooth passage are the core of the problem which must be considered when formulating the Seventh 5-year Plan. It is necessary for us to formulate the population plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan on the basis of the principles mentioned below.

First and foremost, the population plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan must reflect the guiding principle put forward by the party's 12th Congress and the spirit of Document No. 7 issued by the central authority. It must resolutely and thoroughly implement the policy of bringing under control the size of the population and upgrading the quality of the population. Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report to the 12th Party Congress: "When population growth is too fast, it affects not only the increase in per-capita income but also the supply of food grain and housing and the fulfillment of our needs in education and employment, which will become serious problems and will even have an effect on social stability. For this reason, planned population control work can never be relaxed, particularly in the rural areas." The overly fast population growth in our country following the Liberation has brought about a series of unfavorable effects on the development of the national economy and an improvement in the people's livelihood, and it has caused extremely difficult problems in the development of our education program and an improvement in the quality of the population. Despite the big achievements in the birth control program, the evident slowdown in the rate of population growth, and, at the same time, the fairly rapid increase in the national economy, which has somewhat eased the contradictions brought about by overpopulation in various aspects of work, we must keep in mind the fact that the base number of our population is large and that the age structure is comparatively young, and also keep in mind the effects of the population peak during the next 10 and more years. For these reasons, the task of controlling population growth remains quite arduous. We must remember to draw a historical lesson, fully recognize the characteristics of the long cycle and the inert nature of population reproduction, and make all-out efforts toward preventing the emergence of a new population peak. We must, through the formulation of the population plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan, ascertain appropriate directives and formulate a scientific policy, so as to allay the effects of the second population peak and make the peak even. Meanwhile, we must accelerate economic development, further bring into line the ratio between two kinds of production, and promote improvements in the people's livelihood.

Second, formulation of the population plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan must embody the spirit of "establishing the birth control policy on the basis of being fair and reasonable, having the support of the masses, and making certain the cadres are doing their work properly," as stated in Document No. 7 of the central authority, and make the various targets in the plan more scientific, geared more to the actual circumstances, consistent with the policy, and able to win the support of the broad masses and cadres. Implementation of birth control is our national policy and the code of conduct which is written in the constitution and which requires all people throughout the country to follow. It reflects the basic demands and wishes of the broad masses and are consistent with the interests of the state and people. For this reason, this work should and must be able to win the full support of the broad masses. It must be clear and definite that birth control is the affair of the broad masses. Only by gaining the support of the broad masses of people can we develop this work in a healthy way and in depth. Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out: "In carrying out complete birth control in the future, it won't work without a social force, the consent of

the people, and cooperation from everyone." During the Seventh 5-year Plan period, by means of ascertaining the main targets of population growth, we must give full expression to the policy of continuing to widen in a controlled way the opening in the rural areas and appropriately expand somewhat the scope of giving considerations to the two-birth aspect. We must make the various targets reflect the degree of possible acceptance by the vast majority of people, as well as reflect the demand imposed on the people throughout the country by the state through the balancing of two kinds of production in order to promote the high-speed development of the national economy. We must also make these targets reflect the power entrusted to the people by the constitution, as well as the people's birth control obligations to the state, thereby gaining the daily widening support of the broad masses.

Third, we should adhere to the principle of giving consideration to the two kinds of balance. In formulating the population plan, consideration must be given to external balance--the balance between the reproduction of population and that of material goods, making population growth and economic development mutually compatible. At the same time, we must also consider internal balance--the balance of population reproduction itself. This primarily refers to the balance of the sexes and the rationality of the population age structure. There is an inherent relationship between the two kinds of balance. The population goal we strive to realize must include two aspects--harmony between population growth and economic development and the rationality of the population structure. The first phase of birth control and population research work lay particular emphasis on research on the relationship between the population and economy or the problem of external balance. This is quite necessary. As the various aspects of work develop in depth, we must step up research on the internal balance of the population. It must be recognized that a considerable decline in the population growth rate within a short period of time must certainly produce a major effect on the internal structure of the population and may bring about fairly big changes in the important targets, such as the medium of the population age, average age, population aging coefficient, and upbringing comparisons. It can also affect indirectly changes in the sex ratio target. These changes will also affect economic and social developments. From the analyses of related targets in the state population statistics compiled in recent years, there is an inkling of the effects of the continued decline in our birth rate on the internal structure of our population. Despite the characteristics of population reproduction, such effects will be conspicuously reflected only after the year 2000. However, we must start now to pay attention to conducting research on this aspect of the situation and to coordinate the relevant policies. In the course of formulating the population plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan, we must be cautious and persist in the principle of giving consideration to the two kinds of balance to determine the targets and policies favorable to the ratio of balancing the two kinds of production and to form a rational population structure.

Fourth, the primary targets of the population plan must have a certain flexibility. The entire plan must pay attention to leaving enough room. Reproduction of the population is realized on the foundation of the family. The present phase of the population plan is a guiding plan. Compared with the reproduction of material goods, population reproduction has numerous special attributes. It is not a purely economic question. It also includes considerations of sociology, ethics, psychology, law and medicine and is more complex than the reproduction of material goods. Presently, the state cannot yet completely adopt instructive targets of controlling the reproduction of material goods. Thus, in this case, instructive targets should be adopted as the primary method for controlling population reproduction. Our population growth has always been affected by many aspects, and changes in economic growth and living standards are the basis of change in the outlook on child-bearing. The effects of a feudalistic logic and outlook of several thousand years on people are deeply rooted. Reforms of the economic system, implementation and publicity work of all types of responsibility systems, administrative methods, economic rewards and punishments, legal measures, social pressure, and medical technology can affect the in-depth development of the birth control program and the fluctuation of population growth. Therefore, considerations of the effects of many factors must be given in the formulation of the population plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan. Second, we must give consideration to the correct appraisal of the extent of the effects of the above-mentioned factors, which may be restricted by numerous conditions. It is difficult to visualize precisely certain situations in a short time. For this reason, the primary targets must all have a certain flexibility.

Thoughts on the Population Plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the Main Policies

During the Seventh 5-year Plan period, the number of females reaching marriage age will be about 60 million, 10 million more than that of the Sixth 5-year Plan period. The number of females entering the child-bearing peak will be about 50 million, also an increase of around 10 million persons over the Sixth 5-year Plan period. According to calculations made by the unit concerned, we assume that by the end of 1990, the nation's total population will reach 1.115-1.12 billion people, 65-70 million people more than the 1.05 billion people in 1985, averaging an annual net increase of 13-14 million people, and the average annual population increase will be about 1.2-1.3 percent.

We are of the opinion that such an assumption can basically reflect the consistency of the policy and directives, reflect the principle of "making a small opening and stopping up a large opening," and enable the rural areas to make more arrangements in a controlled way, allowing two births within part of the plan. This conforms with the current actual situation in the rural areas and will surely win wider support from the masses, and the work of cadres will be easier. Such an arrangement is also beneficial to the formation of a rational population structure and to a change in the work style.

Such an idea also puts forth still greater demands on the birth control program. Realizing the above-mentioned idea demands that the total birth rate fall below the replacement level, and obviously this is not an easy thing to do. However, based on the analysis of the fluctuation tendency of pertinent directives on birth control in the Sixth 5-year Plan, there is a definite basis for realizing such a goal.

The main problem of this idea is that there is a possibility of increasing difficulties in our task to bring under control our population growth during the last 10 years of this century and, at the same time, there is the possibility that the total population in the year 2000 will top 1.2 billion. On this account, we must, in the course of carrying out the plan, strive to see to it that the total population in 1990 will not exceed 1.12 billion, so as to reduce as much as possible the work pressure in the last 10 years.

During the Seventh 5-year Plan period, we must on the one hand continue to sum up earnestly experiences, continuously improve and perfect the various guiding principles and policies on birth control, ceaselessly improve the style of work, consolidate the relationship between the party and masses, and make the policy win the people's trust. On the other hand, we must persist in the basic birth control policy and avoid the ups and downs of policies and unnecessary hardships brought to organizations and cadres at all levels. The adjustment of any policy must go through full investigations and research and repeated demonstrations or proofs, and must be implemented at the right moment after going through tests conducted at certain points, so as to facilitate launching the work and to maintain stability and unity.

During the Seventh 5-year Plan period, we must continue to advocate the practice of allowing only one child per couple. The results of a nationwide birth rate survey indicate that the call for the birth of only one child has gotten a response from a considerable number of young couples. In recent years, some methods unworthy of being advocated have appeared in the course of implementing this policy and, our publicity work has also been incomplete and unscientific in certain areas. But it must be pointed out that this is not the problem of the policy itself. Careful consideration was given before the policy of advocating one child per couple was put forward. Implementation of the policy bears a major significance in bringing under control our population growth, in changing the mode of population reproduction, in promoting growth of the national economy, and in raising the people's living standards.

The advocacy of only one child per couple is a policy aimed at the two population peaks that appeared after the Liberation. It must be noted that this is not a normal state of population reproduction, nor is it a long-term policy in our birth control program. Implementation of this policy will produce a number of unfavorable effects upon economic and social developments and the population structure. The problem lies in fact that owing to the effects of the population peak, the dislocation of the two kinds of reproduction has forced us to adopt some absolutely necessary methods to check the momentum of rapid population growth. This is the

objective necessity of our policy. Meanwhile, owing to the large proportion of youths in our population age structure, the effects from the unfavorable consequences of implementing this policy can only be comparatively slow and will gradually show up after a fairly long time, enabling us to have room for maneuver and to reduce as much as possible the effects of unfavorable results. This is the possibility of our implementing such a policy. The adoption of this policy is a wise decision made after weighing the pros and cons. When this policy was put forth, we clearly pointed out that putting into practice the rule of one couple having only one child is a transitional policy within a certain period. During the Seventh 5-year Plan, we must insist that among state cadres, employees, and urban dwellers, one couple may give birth to only one child unless their situation is special and meets approval. In the rural areas, the practice of one couple having only one child is widely encouraged. Certain people who have genuinely difficulties may request permission to give birth to two children. Such a policy may be implemented in a planned way and with approval after an investigation. We are convinced that as the rural economy develops, as the peasants' income level rises, as rural labor productivity increases, and as scientific and cultural knowledge spreads, the child-bearing outlook of several hundred million peasants in our country will surely undergo a rather remarkable change. This certainly will help improve such targets as the single-birth rate, the only-child rate, the certificate-receiving rate, and the birth-control rate.

During the Seventh 5-year Plan period, we must systematically lower the multiple-birth rate. Multiple births remain a major factor in the fairly rapid population increase at present. Infants born each year in recent years belonging to the multiple-birth category number more than 5 million, and the multiple-birth rate has all along been around 25 percent. Judging from the situation throughout the country, multiple births occur primarily in the countryside and the areas inhabited by national minorities. During the Seventh 5-year Plan period, we must reiterate that with the exception of national minorities for whom special regulations have been provided, "under no circumstances will there be a request for giving birth to a third child" and that fairly strict control measures against multiple-births are provided, enabling the multiple-birth rate to fall steadily and systematically each year. The work of controlling second births has always been easier than the work of controlling second births beyond the plan and it is easier to gain the understanding and support of the masses. We have widened the provisions of the two-birth stipulation within the plan, thus creating more favorable conditions for reducing multiple births. We should do a better job in this aspect of work and "plug up the large opening." If the number of people born from multiple births can be cut in half, the natural population growth rate will drop 0.2-0.3 percent. This bears an important significance in insuring the completion of the population plan.

During the Seventh 5-year Plan period, we must provide a clearer and more definite policy on the birth control program concerning the minority nationality people. In recent years, the population growth of minority nationalities has increased faster than that of the Han nationality. Comparing the 1982 census with that of 1964, the population of the Han

nationality increased 43.8 percent while the population of the minority nationalities rose 68.4 percent, showing a difference of 24.6 percent. The proportion of the national minority population in relation to the total population rose from 5.8 percent in 1964 to 6.7 percent. The number of national minorities with a population exceeding 1 million has increased from 10 in 1964 to 15. During the past several years, the number of people born each year has reached around 2 million, accounting for nearly one-tenth of the total number of people born that year. Because the level of general economic development in the areas inhabited by minority nationalities is fairly low and their customs and practices are quite different from those of the Han nationality, it is absolutely necessary to relax the birth control demand on them. However, as seen from the present situation, the disproportion between population growth and economic development in the national minority areas has become increasingly serious. Because population growth is too rapid, a considerable portion of the increased income derived from economic development must be used on the newly increased population. The grain ration per capita continues to decrease; and the development of cultural, educational, and public health undertakings are also being restricted. During the Seventh 5-year Plan period, we must provide a more definite policy concerning birth control in the national minority areas, bring the national minority population growth target into the population plan at all levels, and, through extensive scientific and publicity work and in-depth and painstaking ideological work, guide the national minority people in launching a more extensive birth control program, so that the policy can be thoroughly implemented and the goal fulfilled. In so doing, we reflect the wishes of the broad masses of minority people and promote prosperity among them.

Furthermore, as seen from the present population plan, the main targets of the nation's population growth are not sufficiently linked up, and the targets by region and the situation in which the tendency of change in the child-bearing of local child-bearing-age women is quite inconsistent. The main reason for this is that the base number of population change is unclear. In formulating the population plan of the Seventh 5-year Plan, we have numerous materials from the census and survey of birth rates and have prepared the conditions for overcoming the above-mentioned shortcomings. Therefore, it is necessary to set still higher demands on the plan's quality. The main targets of the nation's population change in the population plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan, such as birth rate, death rate, national growth rate, total population, single-birth rate, and multiple-birth rate, must be consistent with the tendency of changes in the nation's population, the child-bearing situation of child-bearing-age women, and the linkage between the targets must be maintained. The yearly targets must reflect the effects of changes in the people reaching marriage and child-bearing age on the population increase. In addition to taking into consideration the change in the above-cited factors, we must refer the targets by region to other pertinent conditions on the local economic and social aspects and make provisions to be transmitted to the lower levels. Every effort must be made to strive for accuracy. Also, we must pay attention to linking these aspects with the national targets.

The population plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan will embark on an in-depth birth control program in our country, will further being under control population growth, and will play a role in "forming a link between the preceding and the following" in realizing the goal of population development by the year 2000. We must go deep into realities, conduct surveys and research, conscientiously analyze all kinds of plans, repeatedly expound and prove them, and select the best schemes as the bases for properly formulating the population plan for the Seventh 5-year Plan.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HUANG HUA ATTENDS AWARD CEREMONY FOR NEWSPAPER

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[Text] Beijing, November 3 (XINHUA)--A Chinese weekly newspaper specializing in stories about birth control was today presented with an international media award for excellence in reporting population matters.

"Family Planning," launched by the CHINA HEALTH DAILY newspaper last year, was one of 20 media organizations and journalists from 12 countries to win the annual award given by the population institute of the United States.

The Chinese paper won in the best specialized periodical category. Other award-winners travelled to China for the presentation ceremony, held in the Great Hall of the People here.

It was attended by Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Wang Wei, State Family Planning Commission minister.

Also present were Rafael Salas, United Nations deputy secretary-general and executive director of the U.N. Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA); Xie Qimei, also U.N. deputy secretary-general; and Werner Fornos, president of the U.S. Population Institute.

Fornos said "Family Planning" gave detailed information about China's birth-control policies, and backed up the relationship between family planning and national development with concrete facts. It gave useful information on contraception and social welfare.

Wang Wei said the media award made an important contribution to promoting population policies.

He said China's population growth rate fell to 10.81 per thousand last year from 14.55 per thousand in 1981. This was in line with the target set for the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985).

Wang thanked the UNFPA for its assistance to China and other developing countries.

Salas stated that it was the sovereign right of every country to draw up population policies according to its own circumstances. He stressed the importance of facts to reporting population matters.

The annual media award was launched in 1980. CHINA DAILY won it in 1982, and XINHUA NEW AGENCY last year.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROBLEMS IN CHINA'S AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION DISCUSSED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH], in Chinese No 8, Aug 85 pp 27-32

[Article by Gong Zuwen [7895 4371 2429], Li Xinguang [2621 1800 0342], Fan Shouheng [2858 1343 5899], and Feng Youquan [7458 2589 2938]: "Adhere to the 'Three Orientations,' Reform and Develop Agricultural Education"]

[Excerpts] I. An Analysis of the Primary Problems in Agricultural Education in China and Their Causes

Below, we will concern ourselves only with an analysis of the main problems that exist in agricultural education and their causes.

1. The primary problems in agricultural education in China

Major achievements have been made in agricultural education in China in the more than 30 years since Liberation, and it has developed forward at a pace and scale unheard of in old China. The development of agricultural education in China has taken an extremely rocky path with many twists and turns, however, many problems exist, the main ones being:

1) Internal structures are irrational. From a systems perspective, the structure of any system determines the functions of that system. The irrational structures in China's agricultural education system have made it impossible to make full use of it and the results of investments in education are poor. The irrationality of this type of structure is manifested in:

a) Irrational structural layers. Agricultural education in China is a multilayered structural system. It is divided into higher, secondary and elementary levels. The higher agricultural education layer also has the three smaller layers of graduate students, undergraduate students and professional students. What is the situation in these layered structures? Overall, they do not conform proportionally in that there are only the two layers of higher and middle education and almost no elementary agricultural education. The structure of agricultural education as a whole is top-heavy, not "pagoda-shaped."

According to a 1983 survey on specialization systems in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries, the proportion of graduate students among specialists

in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries work is too low. The ratio of undergraduate to professional students is almost 1:1, so the ratio of professional students is too small. The ratio of undergraduate and professional students to polytechnical students is 1:1.56, so the proportion of polytechnic students is too low. During the same year, the situation for students enrolled in institutes of higher agricultural education and agricultural secondary schools was that the ratios between enrolled graduate students, undergraduate students and professional students in institutes of higher agricultural education were 1:29.92:4.78. The ratios between students enrolled in institutions of higher agricultural education and agricultural middle schools was 1:1.1. It can be seen that both of the two large higher education and secondary education levels are coarse in general and that the internal layers of the structure of higher agricultural education are shaped like a mallet that bulges in the middle. This sort of structure obviously is irrational. The irrationality of the structure has made it impossible for agricultural education to adapt to the demand for high level personnel with a focus on the development of biotechnologies in the realm of agriculture, nor can it adapt to the new situation of the need for large numbers of elementary and secondary school personnel for the front line of agricultural production.

b) Irrational specialization structures. The 1983 survey of specialized personnel in agriculture, animal husbandry, and fisheries systems showed that there were 337,225 people in the agricultural sciences, equal to 61.15 percent of the total number in the system. The specialized personnel in each of the specializations within the agricultural sciences was:

Specialization	Number of People	Percent of Agricultural Sciences	Percent of System
Agronomic sciences	181,484	43.27	32.91
Livestock and veterinary sciences	108,428	25.85	19.66
Special horticultural products	30,204	7.23	5.48
Aquaculture	14,142	3.37	2.56
Processing	2,176	0.52	0.39
Agricultural biology	791	0.19	0.14

We can see from the distribution of specialized personnel in the various specializations within the agricultural sciences that agronomy occupies the leading position and that the ratio between cropping (agronomy, horticultural special products), breeding (animal husbandry, veterinary, aquaculture) and processing (processing of agricultural, animal husbandry and fisheries products) is 97:56:1. Within cropping, the ratio between agronomy and horticultural special products is 6:1. This sort of specialization structure reflects the typical characteristics of traditional agriculture and cannot meet the needs of changing industrial structures during the process of modernization and development of agriculture.

In addition, according to statistics for the end of 1982, the situation in the deployment of specializations in institutions of higher agricultural education in China was that a total of 99 specializations had been established, 65 percent related to cropping and breeding, 6.3 percent to economics and management specializations and 2.6 percent to processing specializations. The marginal and newly emerging disciplines were basically blank. The proportions of the total number of students enrolled in the agricultural sciences for the same time period were 30.52 percent in agronomic specializations, 6.79 percent in plant protection, 3.13 in soil chemistry, 2.99 percent in special products, 1.53 percent in vegetables, 9.66 percent in animal husbandry, 7.03 percent in the veterinary sciences, 0.8 percent in grasslands, about 0.1 percent in economic animals and meat and foodstuff sanitation, 1.02 percent in freshwater fisheries and 5.35 percent in agricultural and animal husbandry economics and management. The structure of the layout of specializations in institutions of higher and secondary agricultural education bears many similarities to the structure of specializations of specialized personnel in the agricultural sciences in the survey of specialized personnel in agricultural, animal husbandry, and fisheries systems and again exhibits characteristics that are typical of traditional agriculture. It shows that the deployment of specializations in institutions of agricultural education concentrates on cropping while neglecting comprehensive development of forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, fisheries, and rural industry. They focus on raw materials production and neglect processing and comprehensive utilization. They concentrate on the use of administrative measures to direct production and neglect management and administration.

2) They are closed, backward, and conservative. Another major problem in agricultural education in China is that the agricultural education system as a whole is a closed system, which makes it backward and conservative. The result has been that the numbers and quality of specialists trained in agricultural education cannot meet the needs of economic development. Most of the vast numbers of personnel directly engaged in agricultural production have no specialized education and they lack an understanding of the agricultural sciences. This problem is manifested in:

a) A lack of relationships with society and with education in other disciplines. Agricultural education should be oriented toward rural areas, toward agriculture, and toward the peasants, and it should serve them. This is the life source of agricultural education. The closed nature of agricultural education in China and the lack of linkages to society, however, mean that it has not achieved a fundamental opening up to rural areas, agriculture, and the peasants. Problems of "none coming from above, none going down, none allowed to remain" in admissions and distribution can be found in institutions of agricultural education. Agricultural education is incapable of regulating its layers, specializations, scale, development rate, and other areas in accordance with social needs, nor can it obtain effective information from society to enrich itself. The result has been that agricultural education has remained in a passive and backward state.

After readjustment of the academy system in 1952, we handled agricultural education according to the Soviet model and turned institutions of higher

agricultural education into single discipline institutions, and there have been no changes over the past decades. This has caused agricultural education to lose many essential relationships with education in other disciplines and led to weakness in the basic disciplines of agricultural education. Horizontal disciplines have been unable to develop and they are quite unable to adapt to the trend toward high degrees of separation as well as high degrees of comprehensiveness in the modern sciences and toward comprehensive development. Moreover, they are unable to bring about the comprehensive development of the agricultural sciences themselves with a focus on the biological sciences.

The closed nature of agricultural education also is manifested in the lack of the necessary exchanges and relationships with foreign countries.

b) The knowledge of the personnel being trained is narrow, and it is specialized but not rich. Most of the personnel in agricultural science and technology now working on the agricultural front and the teachers who work in institutions of agricultural education only comprehend knowledge from the specialization that they have studied and do not understand knowledge outside of their own specialization. Moreover, they are not interested and are even less willing to "go a step further" and explore outside specializations. The personnel trained by institutions of agricultural education lack a macro perspective and a concept of comprehensive systems. They not only are incapable of assuming overall responsibility for social development trends but also are incapable of assuming overall responsibility for the overall situation in agricultural production and in the development of agricultural science and technology, and they cannot adapt to the need of agricultural production for personnel who have specialized as well as rich knowledge and who have a fairly strong ability to adapt.

c) A single system of specializations and disciplines has been in place for decades. In the past, we set up specializations and disciplines according to the Soviet model, but there have been continual reforms in agricultural education in the Soviet Union while we have made no major changes and have become rigid. We have not made the necessary transformations and improvements in the older specializations and we have not established new specializations in a timely manner. This has led to a situation in which the older specializations are becoming increasingly older while there basically is a total blank in the area of newly emerging and marginal disciplines and specializations. The disciplines in agricultural education also have maintained a situation for the past few decades in which cropping predominates. Not many new disciplines are established, and much of the content of the discipline is outmoded and outdated.

3) The systems are incomplete. Agricultural education in China to the present day still has not formed a complete system. The vertical layers show only two levels, higher and secondary education. There is no complete elementary agricultural education level, meaning that a comprehensive system of professional technical education and professional education in the agricultural sciences for the broad masses of peasants who are engaged directly in agricultural production has never been established. Horizontally speaking, teaching, scientific research, and extension are the three main tasks of

agricultural education (this is especially true of higher and secondary agricultural education), and these three tasks in combination are a requirement of a comprehensive system of agricultural education itself. Now, however, the three are separated and mutually detached, each forming its own system, which has led to poor school coverage overall in agricultural education and to an inability to practice information feedback and control.

4) There are too few institutions of agricultural education and their scale is too small. Statistics for the end of 1983 gave the scale of the 58 institutions of higher agricultural education in China as being two schools with fewer than 300 students, 6 schools with 301 to 500 students, 17 schools with 501 to 1,000 students, 17 schools with 1,001 to 2,000 students, 16 schools with 2,001 to 3,000 students, and no schools with more than 3,000 students. China has 346 institutions of secondary agricultural education, about half of them with less than 200 students. In some developed nations, however, the number and scale of institutions of higher agricultural education are much greater and larger than in China with its population of 1 billion and 800 million peasants. The population of the Soviet Union, for example, is only one-fourth that of China, but they have 107 institutions of higher agricultural education, 12 subsidiary schools and 615 institutions of secondary agricultural education. Almost 76,000 college students graduated from institutions of higher agricultural education in the Soviet Union in 1983, and there were 104,000 upper middle school graduates admitted to study in institutions of higher agricultural education. China had more than 16,800 graduates of institutions of higher agricultural education and admitted more than 23,100 students during the same period.

Apart from the primary problems mentioned above, the system of agricultural education in China also is overly unified and excessively managed. The schools eat from the state's big common pot and the faculty, students, and personnel eat from the school's big common pot. Administrative expenditures are inadequate and teaching conditions are poor. The educational content and methods are backward and the quality of teaching is low. There is a lack of modern management, and so on. All of these are problems that await solution.

2. An analysis of the causes of the main problems in China's agricultural education. The causes of the problems mentioned above are multifaceted, and there are subjective as well as objective reasons. There are problems of ideology and understanding as well as problems of actual policy and work.

1) There is a lack of attention given agricultural education. Agricultural education has a very low status in China's overall educational system. Agricultural production is considered to be simple labor, so no need is felt for the training of science and technology personnel in agricultural education, especially of personnel at higher levels. It is felt that mere reliance on policies can guide agricultural production and that no significant science is involved. There is no understanding of the importance of agricultural education, which has caused agricultural education to develop slowly and remain backward. According to statistics, China had a total of 58 institutions of higher agricultural education in 1983, equal to 7.7 percent

of the total number of institutions of higher education in China. They had enrollments of 75,116 persons, equal to 6 percent of the number of students enrolled in institutions of higher education. There is an average of only 0.87 persons for every 10,000 rural people. During the same period, China had 346 institutions of secondary agricultural education, equal to 15.5 percent of the number of institutions of secondary and polytechnical education, and they enrolled 84,792 students, equal to 12.3 percent of the total number of students enrolled in institutions of secondary and polytechnical education. There was an average of 1.01 students enrolled for every 10,000 rural people. When compared with education in other fields, agricultural education had a smaller proportion and could not meet the needs of agricultural modernization.

The lack of attention to agricultural education in China also is due to the influence of the Soviet model on us. Economic development in the Soviet Union gives primacy to heavy industry and mostly ignores agriculture. We also have done things in this manner. We discovered later that this was not adapted to China's national conditions and made economic readjustments, but no conscientious and effective readjustments were made in education. The result has been that agricultural education in China has developed slowly.

2) The use of a narrow concept of production to guide agricultural education leads to a narrow perspective and unenlightened ideas. It fails to note the need for agricultural education in modernization and it shows even less concern for becoming oriented to the world and to the future. It only can meet the needs of the current situation of "small workshops" and becomes increasingly closed off, backward, and conservative.

3) Agricultural production and agricultural science and technology are rather backward. The result is a lack of a sense of urgency for reforming and developing agricultural education and satisfaction with the current situation. The role of agricultural education in promoting the development of production and of science and technology is ignored.

4) There is a lack of systematic specialized knowledge concerning the educational ideology of agricultural education, development strategies, management systems, system structures, personnel training, and other question. The result is that education cannot be managed in accordance with the internal and external laws of agricultural education, which has meant that the problems of agricultural education have not been solved for a long time.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

GUIZHOU SECRETARY HU JINTAO VISITS UNIVERSITY

OW060045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1247 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Feng Xianshou: "He Is a Leader and a Friend"--on Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Hu Jintao spending a weekend with college students]

[Excerpts] Guiyang, 4 Nov (XINHUA)--Shortly after 1700 on 2 November, Hu Jintao, secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CPC Committee, arrived in Guizhou University to spend the weekend with students. While there, he told them: "I am here to be your friend."

Hu Jintao had cordial conversations with several law students from Bijie Prefecture at the No 306 dormitory of the red building. Since a female teacher was victimized in Qianxi County, Bijie Prefecture--a case that attracted nationwide attention--the students straightforwardly wanted to know from the secretary how the criminals' protectors had been handled. After replying to the students' questions, Hu Jintao said to them: "When you become judges, you must enforce the law impartially."

After visiting the students' dormitories, Hu Jintao visited some classrooms and had thorough and uninhibited discussions with a group of students on properly carrying out educational reform, opening to the outside world, stabilizing the commodity prices, and improving party members' work style.

During the weekend at the Guizhou University, Hu Jintao acquainted some students and came to know the situation in many areas. He was also invited to attend a meeting of the 1985 class of the Department of Mathematics. Recalling his college life during the 1950's, Hu Jintao discussed with the students the sense of historical responsibility and mission that he said all college students should have. He also urged the students to have lofty ideals and a firm direction, to cherish their educational opportunity, and to study hard.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC COLLEGES, SECONDARY SCHOOLS OFFER MILITARY COURSES

HK020716 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0855 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Report by Zeng Liming [2582 0448 2494]: "A Number of Universities and Senior Secondary Schools in China Offer Military Courses"]

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Since September, 52 higher learning institutions and 102 senior secondary schools in China have opened military courses. Compulsory and optional subjects are provided in military courses in higher learning institutions. Examinations in compulsory subjects will be given and the marks will be recorded for credit. These compulsory subjects include military thought, knowledge of arms and services, military topography, military meteorology, military satellites, electronic warfare, as well as training in light weapons firing and in company and platoon tactics. Military courses in senior secondary schools cover 70 class hours and are arranged in the first and second years. They include eight subjects among which are military discipline and regulations, the use of light weapons, air defense knowledge, and battlefield rescue.

An official of the State Education Commission claimed that introducing military courses into higher learning education is a concrete measure for implementing the "military service law of the PRC." The purpose of opening military courses in higher learning institutions is to enable the students to master military knowledge and skills, to strengthen their national defense mentality, to foster patriotic ideas, to train military personnel for wartime who are equipped with certain military knowledge, and to lay a foundation for reserve duty military officers. For students studying in higher learning institutions to take part in military training is a form of practicing military service according to the law.

Ten national key universities including Beijing University, Fudan University, Zhongshan University, and Nanjing University are among the 52 higher learning institutions which offer military courses. The 2,100 new students who have enrolled in Qinghua University this year have finished 72 period of military courses.

It is said that the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, and India provide military training for students. China began trial-introducing military courses into some higher learning institutions in the winter of 1955 but stopped doing so in June, 1957.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PARTY OFFICIAL STRESSES EDUCATION IN MARXIST THEORY

OW070540 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The symposium on broadcasting and propagandizing theory, sponsored by this station, was held in Beijing this morning.

Wang Huide, deputy director of the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department, strongly stressed the importance of education in basic Marxist Theory in his talk at the meeting. He said: At the National Conference of Party Delegates, Comrade Deng Xiaoping required all cadres in our party to conscientiously study and master basic Marxist theory in light of the new situation. This is a task of far-reaching significance facing the whole party under the new situation.

Wang Huide said: Radio broadcasts are an important means of propaganda. They are an important sector of the propaganda of theory, which is not replaceable by other means of propaganda. Therefore, a radio station's study program and propaganda of theory are not only indispensable, they should be stressed and strengthened. Their role should be given full play. It is a fundamental and long-term task in the propaganda of theory to conduct propaganda and education in basic Marxist theory. Raising the theoretical level of the whole party and the people of the entire country and developing our nation's theoretical thinking are fundamental to building socialist spiritual civilization, and a basic requirement to our people's acquiring a good mental condition.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIALS PAY LAST RESPECTS TO NANJING EDUCATOR

OW161754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Nanjing, November 16 (XINHUA)--More than 400 mourners paid their last respects to the late noted educator Dr. Wu Yifang here this afternoon.

The mourners included members of the Chinese Communist Party Central Advisory Commission, the Central Committee of the China Association of the Promotion of Democracy, the All-China Women's Federation, provincial leaders, leading educators and graduates of the Jinling Women's College.

Wreaths were presented by Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Sung Renqiong, Peng Chong, Kang Keqing, Qian Changzhao, Zhao Puchu and Ye Shengtao.

Wu died of illness on November 10 in Nanjing at the age of 93.

She was president of the former Jinling Women's College from 1928 to 1951. The establishment was a missionary school started by Americans in Nanjing in 1915.

She was a member of the Chinese delegation which attended the founding ceremony of the United Nations in 1945 in San Francisco.

She served as vice-chairwoman of the All-China Women's Federation, vice-chairwoman of the Central Committee of the China Association for the Promotion of democracy and honorary president of the three self patriotic movement committee of the Protestant churches of China.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1524 GMT on 16 November adds that Han Peixin was among the mourners at the memorial service.]

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STUDENT WORK-STUDY PROGRAM SUCCESSES REPORTED

OW030910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Wuhan, November 3 (XINHUA)--Chinese primary and middle school students are now urged to do some manual work during their school years in a bid to foster their creative power and a love for physical labor.

According to the State Education Commission, most of the 590,000 primary and middle schools in 28 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities have carried out the required work program, which involves about 100 million students.

State Education Commission officials said that primary school pupils of the fourth and fifth grades, aged from 10 to 11, are required to work for two weeks a year while middle school students are required to work for a longer period.

Most of the middle and primary schools have run small factories, or agricultural, forestry and tea farms. Some of these schools organize students to learn to do factory work or to collect tree seeds, medicinal herbs, wild plants or manure in the rural areas.

Through labor, students have acquired some skills of labor and earned some money to increase school funds.

Statistics show that income from the work program throughout China in 1984 came to 970 million yuan and big increases have been reported for the first half of this year, the education officials said.

There are now more than 350,000 bases for primary and middle school students to learn agriculture and industry in the whole country. Profits of these production centers in 1984 accounted for 48 percent of the state educational appropriations to the middle and primary schools.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

VOCATIONAL COLLEGES IMPORTANT EDUCATION SECTOR

OW101632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1621 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Changsha, November 10 (XINHUA)--Vocational colleges have become an important sector of China's higher education, said Zou Shiyan, vice-chairman of the State Education Commission, at a meeting which ended here today.

Such colleges, now 121 in all, enroll 80,000 students. They offer two to three year courses, including enterprise management, accounting, civil engineering, law and foreign languages. They have already graduated 22,000 students over the past few years.

Vocational colleges burst on the China scene alongside the country's economic reform. Located in some 100 cities, they are funded by local governments and get support from all sectors of society. Seventeen of them receive special loans from the World Bank.

Unlike their counterparts in regular colleges and universities, vocational college students have to pay the tuition, live in their own homes and are not assigned jobs by the state. They land jobs upon the recommendation of the colleges.

There is a great demand for vocational college graduates everywhere in China. The Changsha college graduated 140 students last July, but over 500 enterprises and institutions came to contend for them.

Vocational and technical education is a weak link in China's overall education system. In addition to vocational colleges, a great number of spare-time colleges, correspondence colleges and TV and radio universities has sprung up in the past few years to provide vocational higher education for workers, peasants, soldiers as well as middle school graduates.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATION RESEARCH GROUP RELEASES FORECAST

OW091756 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)--China might need another 33.1 million school-trained experts by 2000, compared with 15.9 million now, according to a report by a State Council education research group.

But the group proposes that only another 18.1 million be trained before 2000, for China cannot afford to train that many.

Besides, the report says, the number of experts actually needed at the turn of this century might be fewer than the predicted 49 million, now that the whole nation is striving to improve work efficiency.

In 2000, there will be six to seven million college students, 10 percent of the Chinese youths.

China now has more than 1,000 universities and colleges, enough to train the required number of experts for China's modernization drive.

Basing itself on this, the report suggests that efforts be concentrated on improving the work efficiency of existing schools.

It also proposes a nine-year compulsory education system, which should be instituted step by step.

By 2000, 95 percent of primary school graduates in rural areas will be able to continue their studies in middle schools, compared with 58 percent in 1984.

At present, 98 percent of primary school graduates in urban areas are able to attend middle schools.

By 2000, about half of the young people around the age of 18 will be senior middle school students; and vocational schools will have the same enrolment as ordinary middle schools.

Educational expenditure will account for six to seven percent of the state budget, compared with about four percent in the early 1980's, the report says.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES GUILIN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

OW050329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0250 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 3 Nov (XINHUA)--The State Council recently approved the overall planning for Guilin, a city [in Guangxi] known for its natural beauty.

Approving the plan, the State Council instructed: The development and construction of all projects in Guilin, a major tourist spot and historical city in the country, must be compatible with its nature as required by the overall plan. The population of urban Guilin must be strictly controlled, economic projects serving tourism should be actively developed, and the development of the urban economy should be expedited.

The State Council stressed: Guilin's unique natural beauty and landscapes are precious wealth endowed by mother nature. All construction projects must be harmonious with its scenery, and construction of incompatible buildings and other structures are strictly prohibited in scenic districts or areas designated for meadows. In accordance with the plan, special efforts must be made to preserve the city's landscape and cultural relics, as well as their environment.

The State Council pointed out: Environmental preservation and control must be intensified in urban and scenic areas; the existing pollution-causing industrial enterprises and institutions must be instructed to relocate or control their problems within a specified time; and the establishment of additional recuperation centers shall not be approved.

The State Council urges all Guilin leading departments and units to observe the overall plan and other relevant regulations, and work with one heart and one soul in building this scenic city into an even more beautiful place.

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CSO: 4005/189

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEGAL PROPAGANDA FORUM HELD IN WUHAN

OW101341 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1552 GMT 9 Nov 85

[By reporter Ren Jiaoying and correspondent Han Xiaowu]

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 9 Nov (XINHUA)--A national forum on publicizing the legal system through the mass media ended here today. The forum urged all newspapers, periodicals, news agencies, and radio and television stations to shoulder the responsibility of launching a propaganda and education drive in the legal system among the citizens. It pointed out that the current emphasis should be placed on the need and significance of acquiring legal knowledge in order to create a strong public opinion and attract the attention of the cadres and the masses.

The forum pointed out: Propaganda in legal system should be carried out in a positive way, although it is necessary to publicize a selected number of legal cases that are educational. Currently, a number of unhealthy tabloids are publishing stories of murder, abnormal sexual relations, feudal superstition, and other fantastic, absurd acts in various styles under the pretext of publicizing the legal system. This causes serious pollution in people's minds and should be resolutely stopped.

It was the first time that the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee and the Ministry of Justice invited responsible persons of the public security, procuratorial, and judicial departments, as well as journalists to a forum to discuss propaganda for the legal system through the mass media. Vice Minister Cai Cheng of the Ministry of Justice and Deputy Director Wang Furu of the Information Bureau under the CPC Central Committee's Propaganda Department addressed the forum.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

EDUCATED YOUNG PEASANTS NOW HEAD HOUSEHOLDS

OW141042 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Shijiazhuang, November 14 (XINHUA)--A million young educated peasants in Hebei Province have been "promoted" to heads of their households, a provincial official here said.

This is because their superior knowledge of such things as scientific farming and business management puts them in a better position to run family affairs successfully.

In the past, household affairs, especially in the countryside, have been managed by senior family members.

The official said the change represented a big step forward, and would help emancipate rural productivity during the current reforms.

Four-fifths of eight million rural young people in Hebei Province have received middle school education, and are far better educated than their parents.

When 23-year-old Guo Lihua, a senior middle school graduate, succeeded her father in taking care of her family's affairs last year, she began to raise bees, and went to Hebei Agricultural College and Apiculture Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences to take a refresher course in apiculture.

Guo successfully made wine with honey, and her family's income this year increased to 24,000 yuan, from 4,000 yuan last year.

Her proud father said, "knowledge can help enrich the family. Anyone with good general knowledge and technical know-how can be head of a family."

The young family heads still respect their parents and consult them on how best to manage affairs, the official added.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SHANGHAI ASSISTS UNDERDEVELOPED YUNNAN

OW140920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0840 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Kunming, November 14 (XINHUA)--China's largest industrial city, Shanghai, has signed 500 contracts since 1983 to help underdeveloped Yunnan Province inhabited by 24 ethnic minorities.

The eight counties and 12 urban districts under Shanghai's jurisdiction have established cooperative ties with 12 prefectures and three cities in Yunnan.

Shanghai has helped in industry, agriculture, commerce, trade, education and public health, and has trained technicians for Yunnan.

Local officials are of the opinion that while Yunnan had benefited from Shanghai's relatively abundant fund and advanced science and technology, the province's wealth of natural resources could be of great use to Shanghai.

The Shanghai-Yunnan cooperation is part of a national program initiated in 1979 to help underdeveloped regions inhabited by minority nationalities.

Altogether, nine minority provinces and autonomous regions, including Yunnan, have benefited from cooperative ties established with better developed provinces and cities.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC MEETING DEBATES DRAFT LEGAL RESOLUTION

OW152005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 15 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 15 (XINHUA)--Members of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress (NPC) agreed here today that it is necessary to spread legal knowledge among the citizens.

The NPC Standing Committee members today discussed a draft resolution on a five-year nationwide drive to promote public knowledge of China's laws and legal system in 1986. The draft was submitted by the State Council to the ongoing 13th session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee for deliberation.

Seypidin Aze, vice-chairman of the committee, said leaders at various levels should stand in the forefront of learning about and abiding by the law.

Lei Jieqiong pointed out that some government officials have only a poor understanding of the law, and some people put personal relationships above the law because of the influence of feudalistic ideas. These aberrations, Lei said, should be criticized.

Ma Yaoji, vice-chairman of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, proposed that enforcing and observing the law be the basic requirement for leaders at all levels. Otherwise, they should not be allowed to remain in their leading posts.

Gu Jingsheng said that ignorance of the law has led to the increase of juvenile delinquency. It is, therefore, important to spread legal knowledge among youngsters, he said.

The members endorsed a proposal to open courses on legal knowledge in all schools.

Vice-chairman of the committee Zhou Gucheng suggested that educational departments should compile a textbook for a senior middle school law course. Students who fail in this course should not be permitted to graduate, he proposed.

Hong Sisi proposed that promotion of legal knowledge be continued after the initial five-year drive.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RURAL TOWNSHIPS SET UP LEGAL SERVICE CENTERS

OW141052 Beijing XINHUA in English 1042 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Beijing, November 14 (XINHUA)--About 22 percent of China's 92,000 rural townships have set up legal service stations in the past few years, according to the Ministry of Justice.

Each of these 20,000 stations usually includes one professional judicial worker and three to five retired government functionaries and teachers who have had some legal training.

They concentrate on publicizing knowledge of laws among local people, mediating civil disputes and offering legal advice.

The stations also help local governments give errant youth education in the law and social behavior.

Over half the 1,000 rural townships in Fujian Province, east China, now have such stations. In the past six months, 300 of these stations mediated more than 5,000 civil disputes, offered legal advice in 2,000 cases and helped relevant departments recover 2.8 million yuan involved in disputes over economic contracts.

Establishment of such organizations is one of the measures taken by the ministry to publicize legal knowledge among the one billion Chinese people within the coming five years, an official from the mediation department of the ministry told XINHUA.

These stations help local government solve economic and civil disputes, and thus this enables the government to concentrate on economic construction, the official said.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

VETERAN OFFICER YANG CHENGWU ON LONG MARCH

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 17, 10 Sep 85 pp 22-24

[Article by Zhou Lixian [0719 4539 2009]: "Long Live the Spirit of the Long March--an Interview with Yang Chengwu, Vice Chairman of the National CPPCC"]

[Text] With a smile, the general shook my hand with his large strong hand to welcome my visit.

Currently serving as vice chairman of the national CPPCC, this septuagenarian is Yang Chengwu, the famous general on the road of the Long March in former years.

Though not in uniform, he retains the martial bearing of a soldier.

As I heard long ago, Yang Chengwu dedicated himself to China's revolution at 15 years of age, took part in the second revolutionary civil war, the war against Japan and the war of liberation and the Korean war, and successively served as regimental and divisional political commissar and division, subdistrict and corps commander. Mentioning the Long March, this old general who has spent half his lifetime in the army was deeply emotional and talked incessantly: "The Long March can be considered the most difficult period of China's revolution, and it involved tremendous sacrifices. Even though the 8 years of resistance war and the liberation war were also very difficult, we had after all our own base and the direct support of the masses. It was different with the Long March. In its plight, the Red Army was blocked by the warlords in front, pursued and attacked by Chiang Kai-shek's troops from behind, and strafed and bombed by airplanes in the sky. Nevertheless, the army defended the narrow passes, risked danger to cross the rivers, defeated the enemies in front and behind, climbed the snow mountains where the air was thin, traversed the endless swamps and grassy plains and sacrificed many brave soldiers, finally winning the victory of the Long March. The victory was the result of the correct leadership of the party and Chairman Mao, the support of the people of all nationalities throughout the country and the courageous and self-sacrificing spirit of all the officers and men of the Red Army."

Beginning in 1933, Comrade Yang Chengwu served as the political commissar of the fourth regiment, second division, first Red Army group, took part in many battles and underwent the entire course of the Long March. He personally commanded the fierce battles to capture Luding Bridge and break through Lazikou and deeply experienced the hardships of climbing the snow mountains and traversing the grassy plains.

"How critical was the situation at that time!" The general has vivid memories of the Luding Bridge battle: "On 25 May 1935, the first regiment of the first Red Army division successfully crossed Dadu He. Immediately, the army commissar ordered our regiment on a 320-li forced march to seize Luding Bridge within a specified time, in order to allow the main unit to cross the river as soon as possible.

"The first day we covered 80 li, fought several battles against the enemy, made a detour to climb the mountains and spent much time. The next day we marched day and night in the rain, covered 240 li, a 2-day distance, fought two battles along the way, wiped out the greater part of an enemy regiment and reached Luding Bridge on schedule. By then, the boards of the bridge were totally removed by the enemy, leaving only 13 glistening iron chains, 9 at the flooring and 2 on each side as handholds. The current was rapid, and the enemy on the opposite shore formed a tight network of fire with all kinds of weapons to block us from crossing. Thereupon, we organized a shock brigade of 22 men. Equipped with broadswords, submachine guns and grenades, they braved the rain of gun shells and, holding on to the iron chains, charged across the bridge. Immediately, the backup units also charged across. After a fierce hand-to-hand combat, the troops seized the bridgehead and captured the bridge."

After the general recounted in one breath the fighting course, his thoughts seemed to linger on the day of the capture of Luding Bridge.

At the invitation of the leading party, government and military organs of Zizhou, Sichuan, Yang Chengwu went to Luding county in May this year to participate in the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the capture of the Luding Bridge. The mixed feelings experienced by him upon revisiting the Luding Bridge surfaced in his words even now: "Returning to the place where our Red Army fought bloody battles 50 years ago, I felt extremely close to every mountain and river, every blade of grass and tree there. During the critical battles to seize the bridge 50 years ago, some soldiers fell off the bridge while walking on the iron chains and were washed away by the rapid current." The general's eyes became moist and his voice lowered: "How many good comrades were sacrificed on the road of the Long March! How many good soldiers were buried in the grassy plains and snow mountains! It was our party's loss and our nation's pride."

Comrade Yang Chengwu said: "Why was it that our Red Army could overcome the enemy and the incessant difficulties in spite of the adverse circumstances, difficult conditions, fierce battles and tremendous sacrifices? Because all the officers and men possessed a noble revolutionary ideal and a firm faith in communism. Their firm belief in the victory of the revolution and the Red Army engendered in them a high degree of consciousness and faith in the certain victory of the revolution. Thus, the troops possessed an incomparable fighting power and the spirit of sacrifice. In the battle to break through Lazikou, the enemy, occupying favorable terrain, set up defenses at strategic spots. The Red Army launched dozens of charges in one day, but was unable to succeed, suffering heavy casualties. Even thus, no one retreated. Subsequently, regimental commander Wang Kaixiang [3769 7030 3276] led a unit to climb the steep cliffs at night, detoured to the enemy's flank and rear and launched a surprise ambush. With the

frontal assault launched by our army, we finally routed the enemy and broke through the natural barrier of Lazikou, thereby shattering the reactionary Kuomintang's final interception and thoroughly smashing its plot to besiege and starve the Red Army."

At this juncture, Comrade Yang Chengwu mentioned the "four have" in particular, namely, ideals, morals, culture and discipline, proposed by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. He declared: "It is the summation of historical experiences. Ideals and discipline, in particular, are the guarantees of our victory. Only by relying on the lofty ideal of communism and an iron discipline was the Red Army able to complete the Long March, an unparalleled feat. The spirit of the Long March will live forever. The four modernizations program pursued today is a new Long March of the Chinese people. The mission is just as arduous and the difficulties just as numerous. To win the victory of the new Long March, we must have ideals and firmly believe in the achievement of the goal of the four modernizations program proposed by the party Central Committee; we must have discipline, namely, maintaining political and ideological unanimity with the party Central Committee, firmly implementing the party's line, principles and policies and strictly observing the state's laws."

Comrade Yang Chengwu followed by saying: "The 'gang of four' prohibited any mention of tradition. The moment it was mentioned, they claimed that it was erecting a monument and writing a biography for a particular individual. Thus, some of our young comrades have no profound understanding of the past. Even though conditions today are very good, we must not forget the arduous and glorious traditions of the past. We must study and understand the glorious traditions of China's revolution, educate and encourage the young people with the spirit of the Long March, and make the younger generation truly into a new force of the four modernizations program."

Long ago, the smoke of gunpowder at Luding Bridge has dissipated, the campfire on the vast grassy plains has gone out, the sound of bugles at Lazikou has faded away, and a full half century has passed since the Long March. Nevertheless, the glory of the Red Army's Long March left in history will survive with the mountains and rivers and its spirit will never fade away.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SONG RENQIONG, OTHERS HONOR DECEASED HUANG LIN

OW040100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1427 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Beijing, 2 Nov (XINHUA)--More than 300 people in the capital went to the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries this afternoon to pay their last respects to the remains of Comrade Huang Lin, an outstanding member of the CPC and a loyal fighter for communism.

Huang Lin died of illness on 13 October in Beijing at the age of 81. He was Standing Committee member of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee, governor of Jiangxi and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee.

Comrades Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Qiao Shi, Chen Pixian, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu, Wang Zhen, Son Renqiong, Song Shilun, Wang Heshou, and Kang Keqing, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, and the leading government and party organs in Jiangxi Province and Xindu County, Sichuan Province, presented wreaths.

Attending the memorial service were Song Renqiong, Wang Shoudao, Song Shilun, Kang Keqing, and other leading comrades as well as Comrade Huang Lin's friends. They paid their last respects to Comrade Huang Lin's remains and extended their condolences to his family members.

/8309

CSO: 4005/189

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FORMER NPPC STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBER DIES

OW101042 Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 10 Nov 85

Text] Nanjing, November 10 (XINHUA)--Famous Chinese educator Dr. Wu Yifang died at the Gulou Hospital in Nanjing this morning at the age of 93.

Wu was president of the former Jinling Women's College from 1928 to 1951, a missionary school which was started by Americans in Nanjing in 1915 and had just celebrated the 70th anniversary.

She was a member of the Chinese delegation attending the founding ceremony of the United Nations in 1945 in San Francisco, the United States.

During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, she worked together with Deng Yingchao, now chairwoman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, in running the war-time child care society and carrying out other activities to aid the anti-fascist struggle.

She served as vice-chairwoman of the All-China Women's Federation, vice-chairwoman of the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, and honorary president of the three self patriotic movement committee of the Protestant churches of China.

She was also a Standing Committee member of the national committees of the fourth, fifth and sixth Chinese people's political consultative conference and delegate to the first to fifth national people's congresses.

Wu had been hospitalized since December, 1983. A few days ago, senior Chinese leaders Xi Zhongxun and Peng Chong and Jiangsu provincial leaders visited Dr. Wu Yifang at her sickbed.

Over 200 graduates, including over 30 from the United States, who were attending activities celebrating the 70th anniversary of the women's college, also visited their former president at the hospital.

/8309

CSO: 4000/42

EAST REGION

MEASURES TO IMPROVE FAMILY PLANNING IN JIANGSU PROVINCE DISCUSSED

Beijing RENKOU YU JINGJI [POPULATION AND ECONOMY] in Chinese No 3,
25 Jun 85 pp 19-21

[Article by Shao Bailiang [6730 0130 5328] of the Jiangsu Province Family Planning Commission Propaganda and Education Office: "Start With the New Situation in Rural Areas, Reform Family Planning Propaganda and Education Work"]

[Text] Profound changes have occurred in rural areas since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. One of the newest topics that now requires an urgent solution on the family planning battlefield is that of how propaganda and education work, the central link in family planning, should adapt to the new situation in rural areas. During the process of comprehensive implementation of the CPC Central Document No 7, all areas of Jiangsu have been resolute in taking reality as the starting point, and they now are engaged in reforms of propaganda and education work for rural family planning.

I. The New Situation Facing Rural Family Planning Propaganda and Education Work

The implementation and perfection of production responsibility systems in rural areas have greatly motivated the initiative of the peasant masses. They not only have brought flourishing vitality to the rural economy but also new changes in people's labor patterns, ideological methods, living customs, cultural life, and so on as well.

1. Changes have occurred in industrial structures. Changing production patterns in rural areas have led to increased amounts of surplus labor, and a large number of peasants have entered rural and small town enterprises. Some have gone outside throughout the year to engage in shipping and commercial activities. According to statistics from related departments, Jiangsu Province has a total rural labor force of 22.63 million, with 3.866 million working in rural and small town enterprises. If we add the number of those who have gone outside to engage in other forms of production, the grand total is 13.57 million, equal to 60 percent of the rural labor force. This means that changes have occurred in the nature of employment of more than half of the rural labor force. Moreover, the greatest part of this labor force is composed of young and middle-aged people, and most of them are in the peak reproductive years.

2. The fact that the peasants now are living wealthy lives has brought on changes in cultural, spiritual, and living needs. Their needs are higher and they cover a broader range of things. Some of the content and methods used for propaganda and education in the past are unsuitable and must be improved. No one listens to empty talk and the normal patterns do not attract people's attention. They are sick of a lot of uproar. Most of the peasants want a rich cultural life. If they are to absorb knowledge in the areas of family planning and quality births, it must be interesting to them and it must be highly scientific and interesting.

3. Changes have occurred in the peasant's wishes concerning births. The result of development of the rural economy and of several years of developments in family planning propaganda and education has been that the peasants' wishes have begun to shift toward "fewer and better." According to a survey in Changzhou City, only 863 of the 1,948 couples in the city who were of the age where they could be considered for giving birth to a second child had applied to give birth. The others had been mobilized and were firm in their decision not to have a second child. They expressed a desire to use their energy for studying culture and technology, for developing the economy and for training future generations. This is especially true of many young people who do not wish to get married early, who do not wish to give birth soon after they marry, and who do not want a second child after the first one is born. They feel that early marriage and many children can affect the growth of their talents and drive them off the road to riches.

II. Make Reforms in All Areas of Family Planning Propaganda and Education Based on the Situation and Characteristics in Rural Areas

There must be reforms in family planning propaganda and education work to adapt to the changing situations and characteristics in rural areas at the present time. Many areas in Jiangsu Province now are adhering to the instructions of the CPC Central Document No 7 and are carrying out reforms in the organization, targets, content, forms, methods and other areas of propaganda.

1. Propaganda organs must adapt to the new situation in reforms of rural economic systems. Many areas have established and perfected propaganda and guidance stations centered on counties in combination with the construction of a family planning propaganda and education network from the counties down to grassroots rural areas. Besides a focus on propaganda, the content of most county propaganda guidance stations has been expanded to include cadre training, technical advice and managing the issuance of contraceptive medicines and devices. The township level usually has perfected a family planning office and has specialized personnel who handle propaganda work. Villages and small popular groups in villages also have added personnel who manage family planning propaganda who do not leave their jobs. In some areas, there is a propaganda management person for every 15 to 20 couples of childbearing age. This had led to a preliminary normalization and systematization of family planning propaganda work in rural areas.

2. The foundation of propaganda work should be to serve the masses. Propaganda services are an important aspect of family planning departments.

Many areas have placed propaganda services in a primary position since the CPC Central Document No 7 was issued. They have developed various types of propaganda services including policy explanations, popularization of scientific knowledge, transmission of information and providing advice, and some areas also are providing various types of household life services and cultural life services and services related to those giving birth at late ages to the masses and they assist only children in working hard to become wealthy as quickly as possible. They have solved problems and worries of the peasants, brought the relationship between the party and the masses closer, promoted stability and unity, and guaranteed the smooth development of family planning work.

3. Carry out propaganda by categories according to changes in the rural labor force and industrial structures. There are three main directions in the movement of the population in rural areas at the present time. The first category is the 60 percent or so of young and middle-aged peasants who have entered rural and small town enterprises. They work in industry during slack farming periods and in agriculture during busy farming periods. Some of them even work in industry during the day and get up early or stay up late at night to farm, working in the factory and eating and living at home. The second category is the 15 percent or so of the labor force that has gone outside to engage in commerce. These generally involve more organizations and less individual administration and more males than females. The third category is the 20 percent or so of the labor force that lives at home and engages in agricultural and sideline production. Use these three target categories, integrate propaganda in the factories and in the villages, centralize propaganda and individual education, integrate consolidated propaganda and decentralized propaganda, and make everyone aware of the spirit of CPC Central Document No 7 and the related scientific knowledge of family planning.
4. The content of propaganda should be determined according to the level of family planning work in different regions and the birth wishes of different targets. In areas where population and production basically have moved onto the track of family planning, begin to focus on propaganda about improving population quality, but continue to do propaganda concerning the necessity and importance of controlling the population size. In areas where family planning work is rather backward, strive to focus on propaganda on controlling the size of the population in combination with propaganda concerning the necessity and importance of controlling the population size. In addition, propaganda on the life sciences and knowledge of birth control and contraception should be the normal content of propaganda. Many areas have used surveys of popular birth wishes and reproduction psychology to propose different propaganda contents according to the different targets. They have changed the indiscriminate method that made no distinctions between regions and improved the actual results of propaganda work.
5. The form of propaganda must be suited to actual conditions in rural areas and arouse the interests of the peasants. Many areas have employed broadcasting, slides, blackboards, small exhibitions and professional artistic performances to do propaganda, with warm receptions by the peasants.

Areas with the conditions have made full use of rural and small town cultural centers and modern equipment like films and televisions to develop propaganda. Of course, total reliance on "mass media" is insufficient and we must organize cadres and intellectuals to deal directly with the various ideas and understandings that appear among the peasants concerning reproduction and use a key to unlock the door to do intensive ideological and political work.

6. The scope of propaganda should be expanded into all spheres of social production and life. Family planning touches upon many areas and must be closely coordinated with other departments. Family planning departments in many areas have coordinated with propaganda, cultural, education, politics, law, and other departments and with worker, youth, women's, and other mass associations to achieve education in culture, scientific popularization, law and discipline, the revolutionary tradition, patriotism, and the four individual rights of women, and they have worked with units selected for their civilization, "five goods" households, model personalities and other areas, and all of them have a family planning content. Some areas also have integrated with peasant customs, daily life and recreational activities and used New Year scrolls, lantern riddles, calendars, paper fans, the arts, calligraphy, drawing, handkerchiefs, towels and other forms and materials to propagandize family planning. There are other areas that have made use of retired and old cadres, old party members and popular old comrades to do propaganda on family planning to the masses, and they have expanded the scope of propaganda.

III. Reform the Preliminary Methods Used in Family Planning Propaganda Work

Comprehensive reforms in urban and rural economic systems have brought with them reforms in family planning propaganda work and good momentum has appeared. Besides using the original propaganda methods that were effective, some areas now are trying some new methods.

1. Make full use of broadcasting and the wide coverage of broadcasting to develop propaganda. Broadcasting stations in many areas have included family planning propaganda work within the realm of normal broadcast content, and they have set up special family planning programs and held special discussions on "population theory," "knowledge of birth control," and "superior births and reproduction." They have used many forms with moving content and they have been welcomed by the peasants. Most broadcast amplification stations at the township and small town level now have set up their own family planning programs to do propaganda concerning family planning and commend good people and good things. Broadcast propaganda is much easier than holding mass meetings and it does not affect productive labor, so the results are rather good. Some peasants have said that "the daily sound of the broadcasts has made discussions of family planning common, and it has brought on new prevailing customs and cast off old ideas; giving birth to a son or daughter now is the same." Some areas also have set up leadership organizations to do good work in broadcast propaganda and they have added amateur newspeople and developed appraisal and commendation activities at fixed intervals. The result is that broadcast propaganda has become common and systematized.

2. Make full use of township and small town cultural centers to develop propaganda.

Many townships and small towns with cultural centers have included a family planning content in cultural stations, film teams, libraries, art galleries, blackboards, theaters, amateur art propaganda teams and other cultural facilities. This has given the peasants education in family planning while they are involved in cultural entertainment in the culture centers and they have been happy to learn.

3. Make full use of market town propaganda facilities to develop propaganda.

Towns are not only the political, economic and cultural centers of rural areas but also have advantages in three areas. The first is an advantage in talent with more people who know how to draw and do propaganda. The second is an equipment advantage, since they can use broadcasting, televisions, films and other modernized video and audio equipment. The third is a capital advantage. Rural and small town enterprises and units can collect capital rather easily. Furthermore, increasing numbers of people are passing through market towns as a result of the invigoration of the commodity economy. According to a survey of Siyang County, more than 6,000 people usually pass through the market town on a given day, which is 2,000-plus more people than the number who live in the town. Those who spend the New Year or other holidays there can cause the population passing through to exceed 10,000. This county has 54 new and old market towns that have a total of more than 80,000 people passing through each month on market days. If we calculate according to the number of market days, the number would be 11.66 million people. Making full use of this gigantic natural classroom to develop propaganda activities can enable even more people to receive education on family planning. Many market towns also have set up exhibitions of contraceptive medicines and devices to introduce the methods of using contraceptive medicines and tools. Others have set up technical advisors for family planning and attracted a large number of people.

4. Develop broad "five visits and five questions" activities and send the warmth of the party to everyone's door. Many cadres go into the villages frequently and visit families to send the principles and policies of family planning door-to-door. They show strong concern for those families with a single girl child and for the lives and affairs and widowed and old people. They take action to solve the production and living difficulties of those with sequelae and the ill, and they take active responsibility for helping them receive treatment. They do not allow those targets who were punished for having children outside of plans to wander away but instead go to visit them to discuss and clarify policies, eliminate misunderstandings and further close the relationship between the cadres and the masses.

5. Adopt discussions by categories and do ideological education work in a very meticulous way. It is not very easy to convene large meetings in rural areas at the present time. Many grassroots organizations in rural areas often convene small conferences of fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law, couples of childbearing age, unmarried young people, heads of households with a

single girl child and others to allow them to expand their ideas and suggest problems, after which they are given leadership. Some areas also have organized old party members, cadres, and peasants to discuss village histories and family histories, and they ask 10,000 yuan households with single girl children to discuss their experiences in becoming wealthy, using the masses to teach the masses. There have been good results in all these areas.

6. Develop education on calculations and comparisons that are of new interest. Some grassroots units have guided the masses in achieving family planning since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. The population has been controlled effectively and population comparisons, per capita income accounts and household wealth accounts have been calculated. They have used the new situation in rural areas to calculate comparisons with new contents, which is an effective method for mass propaganda and education. Some areas have mobilized and organized the peasant masses to develop activities to make a contribution to construction of the four modernizations and make comparisons with the advanced. This has led everyone to consider the overall situation and voluntarily carry out family planning.

7. Develop propaganda through printing and issuing traditional and easily understood leaflets. Many areas have printed propaganda outlines based on the spirit of the CPC Central Document No 7 by printing actual birth policy handbills and issuing them to village organizations and households. Others also have issued propaganda outlines and policy handbills to those who are leaving to work elsewhere to allow them to study and compare. Many letters are being sent back by those who have left after they have studied them, and they have indicated to the cadres and their families that they wish to lead the way in working hard to become rich and in carrying out family planning.

In summary, reform and strengthening of rural family planning propaganda and education work is essential. Although new steps have been taken in many areas of Jiangsu and rather good results have been achieved, family planning propaganda and education work requires continual exploration and study to deal with the new rural areas during the 1980's and the new characteristics of the peasants. This is especially true of the question of ways to make further improvements in the results of propaganda and education so that the popular masses understand truly the importance of the national policy of family planning. This will remain the central task of family planning departments at all levels in the future.

12539/13167
CSO: 4005/124

EAST REGION

ANHUI OFFICIALS ATTEND PEOPLE'S CONGRESS FORUM

OW111909 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 85

/Text/ A forum on work of city and county people's congresses, convened by the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, opened in Hefei yesterday, with Chairman Wang Guangyu conveying the guidelines of the CPC National Conference.

Chairman Wang Guangyu urged comrades working at people's congresses at all levels to study the documents well, profoundly understand the essence of the central leading comrades' speeches, get a clear picture of the situation, achieve unity in thinking, persist with reforms, and march in high spirits. It is necessary to closely integrate with practical conditions, further deepen understanding of the importance of strengthening socialist democratic and legal construction, as well as to reinforce the work of people's congresses, perform one's job properly and solidly, endeavor to give full play to the roles of local organs of state power, and strive to advance socialist material and spiritual civilization construction.

Vice Chairman Su Yu presided over and spoke at the meeting. He said: With the guidelines of the central leading comrades' speeches at the CPC National Conference as a guide, it is imperative to sum up and exchange experiences on the work, reinforce the democratic and legal constructions, continue to carry forward the work of people's congresses, and work even more vigorously for realizing the party's general task and goals.

Some 200 persons were present at the meeting, including vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Su Hua, Zhang Zuoyin, Wei Xinyi, Xia Deyi, Zheng Rui, Yang Chengzong, Zhao Minxue, Ying Yiquan, Kang Zhijie, Du Weiyou, and Zheng Huaizhou, along with some members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, and responsible comrades of the standing committees of city, county, and city district people's congresses, liaison offices of prefectural people's congresses, and concerned provincial departments.

/12228

CSO: 4005/130

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

HANGZHOU NATIONAL DAY GATHERING--On the evening of 30 September, the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government and the Hangzhou City People's Government held a "get-together of Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou City in celebration of the 36th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China." Some 7,000 people attended the meeting. They included leading comrades of party, government, and army organizations in Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou City, such as Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Shen Guifang, Zhang Xiufu, Li Dexin, Ma Jiliang, Tie Ying, Wang Jiayang, Chen Anyu, Xu Qichao, Li Qing, Liu Xinzeng, Yang Shijie, Shi Lei, Wang Wenhui, Wu Hongge, Wen Guangchun, Kang Mingcai, Luo Qingtao, Xu Xingguang, Yang Zhao, Chen Xia, and Chen Duan. The participants also included responsible persons of various democratic parties and mass organizations, retired cadres, combat heroes, model workers, advanced producers, (workers, and representatives of scientific and technological, educational, public health, cultural, physical culture, and journalistic fronts. Two films were shown during the get-together. They were "Song the Chinese Revolution" and "Acting Mayor." From beginning to end, the meeting was filled with an atmosphere of army-people unity, liveliness and joy. /Text/ /Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Oct 85 p 1/

VISIT TO NANJING CONSCRIPTS--On the morning of 7 October some leading comrades visited a physical examination station for conscripts in Gulou District of Nanjing city. The leading comrades included Ling Qihong, vice governor of Jiangsu; Zhen Shen, commander of the Jiangsu Military District; and Yue Dewang, political commissar of the Jiangsu Military District. They called on some 60 youths, their parents, and doctors at the physical examination prior to joining the army. Vice Governor Ling said to several young people who had passed the physical examination: By joining the army of the motherland, you have set a good example for all other young people old enough to enlist. To join the army is not only your honor, but also an honor for all the people of the province. As of 7 October, some 86,000 young people in Jiangsu Province had signed up for the army, and 98 percent of the conscript-age youth in Nanjing city had signed up. /Text/ /Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Oct 85/

BOATS SHELTER IN SHANGHAI--All but 1 of the more than 80 fishing boats of Taiwan Province that took shelter in Shanghai had successively left Shanghai yesterday to continue their fishing operations at sea. One of them is still being repaired in Shanghai after it was rescued from distress by Shanghai Port Affairs

Administration and the Shanghai Fishing Boat Co. At midnight on 5 October, more than 80 fishing boats from Jilong Harbor, Suao Harbor and Jinmen Island of Taiwan Province, operating on the East China Sea, successively entered Shanghai Port to take shelter from this year's No 19 typhoon. After they were docked, the Taiwan fishermen were given a warm reception and cordial regards by the Taiwan Compatriots Reception Office of the municipal government and the trade union of the Shanghai Municipal Aquatic Products Bureau. During their stay in Shanghai, the 700 Taiwan fishermen toured the city, and made a special trip to pay for safety at the Longhua Temple. Before their departure from Shanghai, the trade union of the Shanghai Municipal Aquatic Products Bureau gave a farewell party for them. /Text/ /Shanghai JIEFANO RIBAO in Chinese
8 Oct 85 p 2/

/12228

CSO: 4005/130

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN EXPEDITES HANDLING OF ECONOMIC DISPUTES

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 30 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "Henan Produces Results in Trial Economic Work"]

[Text] The Henan's people's courts at all levels have actively carried out trial economic work. In the first half of this year, the courts accepted and heard 6,595 economic disputes, an increase of 141 percent, and concluded 4,842 cases, an increase of 125 percent over the same period last year. The total amount involved in the disputes of the concluded cases was 125.41 million yuan, constituting 4.6 times that of the same period last year.

To better serve, through trial economic work, the modernization of the economy and economic system reform, Henan's courts of all levels generally stepped up their economic trial efforts, formulated measures and gave priority to cases involving fresh, live, and perishable commodities of a strong seasonal nature and of major influence on production, those which could easily become aggravated and those involving infringement of the legitimate rights of "major and specialized households and integrated economic entities," in order to avoid or minimize loss. When hearing a land contract dispute, the economic trial court of Yexian county people's court spared no effort, promptly clarified the circumstances and concluded the case in 3 days, thereby ensuring timely settlement.

Hebi city's 11 suburban peasant households pooled their resources for a cobblestone plant. As the provisions in the joint operation agreement were incomplete, disputes on operation and management and profit distribution occurred, to the extent of resulting in fistfights and injuries. Some households sold the machine equipment and others prepared to fight again. After Hebi city's suburban court accepted the case, an assistant chief led the comrades of the economic court to travel through the night to the site of the dispute to investigate. After obtaining conclusive evidence, they explained the law and policies to the parties concerned in a strict manner and cleared up the misunderstanding. All parties concerned conducted self-criticisms, entered a new agreement and expanded production.

6080/9435
CSO: 4005/152

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON NEWLY ELECTED GUANGDONG CPPCC LEADERS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 p 3

[Article: "Summary Biographies of the Newly Elected Chairman and Vice Chairmen of the Guangdong Provincial CPPCC"]

[Text] Wu Nansheng [0702 0589 3932]: male, born August 1922, Han race, of Chaoyang County, Guangdong Province, parentage, of academic background equivalent to university. Autumn 1936: participated in revolutionary work. April 1937: joined the Chinese Communist Party.

Autumn 1936: joined the South China Anti-Japanese Volunteer Army led by the CPC. 1937-45: propaganda department chief and party branch secretary of the Shantou Municipal Youth National Salvation Society, standing committee member and propaganda department chief of the Shantou municipal CPC committee, secretary of the special party branch of the wartime work team of the Shantou Municipal Youth Anti-Japanese Society, standing committee member and propaganda department chief of the Chao Shan central party, secretary of the Cheng Rao County and Pu Ning County CPC committee, and student and then squad leader at the Second Department of the CPC Central Party School in Yan'an. 1946-49: deputy chief of the policy research office of the Jilin provincial CPC committee, chief of the army's propaganda and organizational work among the civilians of the Southern Jilin locality CPC committee, chief of the propaganda department of the Jilin municipal CPC committee, and deputy mayor of Nanchang Municipality. 1949-pre-"Cultural Revolution": deputy secretary of the Shantou municipal CPC committee and concurrently deputy chief of the military control commission, standing committee member and propaganda department chief of the Chao Shan locality CPC committee and concurrently chief of the land reform commission, standing committee member and deputy secretary and concurrently secretary-general and rural work department chief of the Hainan regional CPC committee, deputy chief of the propaganda department of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee, and deputy secretary-general and chief of the agricultural office of the Central-South Bureau. After 1973: chief of the investigation and research office of the Henan provincial CPC committee, chief of the investigation and research office of the Guangdong Provincial CPC committee, standing committee member and deputy secretary of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee, secretary and concurrently chief of the provincial special regional control commission, first secretary of the Shen Quan municipal CPC committee and secretary of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee.

Member of the Chinese Writers Federation and the Committee for Protecting the Rights and Interests of Chinese Writers.

Yang Yingbin [2799 2019 1755]: male, born October 1921, Han race, of Depu County, Guangdong Province, parentage, of university academic background. Autumn 1935: participated in revolutionary work. June 1936: joined the CPC.

1935-37: responsible person of the children's department of the Shan Hai Worker-Student Group in Shanghai and chief of the interior service corps of the Shanghai Cultural Circle. 1937-47: participated in the "special branch office" under orders from the party to do propaganda, united front, and military work in the Kuomintang armed forces and later repatriated to Hong Kong. 1948-49: special military officer of the Guangdong-Guangxi border region and chief of staff of the Guangdong-Guangxi border regional column. 1949-73: deputy secretary-general of the Guangzhou municipal military control commission, deputy chief and then chief of the executive office of the provincial people's committee, deputy secretary-general of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee. 1973-78: deputy chief of the operations section of the provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy chief and then chief of the executive office of the provincial CPC committee. After 1978: standing committee member and concurrently secretary-general of the provincial revolutionary committee.

Qi Feng [4359 3536]: male, born May 1920, Han race, of Dongguan County, Guangdong Province, parentage, of university academic background. July 1937: participated in revolutionary work. February 1938: joined the CPC.

1938: secretary of the CPC branch at the Dongguan Middle School and chief of the youth work department of Dongguan County CPC committee. 1939: CPC branch secretary of the Dong Bao squad of the East River Overseas Chinese Return Homeland Service Team, secretary of the regional CPC committee, and secretary of the CPC branch accredited to Guangzhou. 1945-49: organization department chief of the Luxi Eastern Paoan County committee, deputy special officer and deputy secretary of the Jiangnan locality CPC committee, and deputy political commissar of the First East River Detachment of the Guangdong-Kiangxi-Hunan border regional column. 1950-53: secretary of the Sha Shen Bao border region work committee and member of the Pearl River locality CPC committee. 1953-56: department chief and then deputy secretary-general of the united front office of Guangdong Province. 1956-57: department chief and deputy secretary-general of the Xinhua news agency NCNA Hong Kong branch office. After 1957: secretary-general and then deputy chief of the NCNA Hong Kong branch office.

He Baosong [0149 1405 2646]: male, born April 1911, Han race, of Xingning County, Guangdong Province, parentage, of senior middle school academic background. January 1949: participated in revolutionary work.

January 1949: revolted in Beijing with Fu Zuoyi and then joined the Chinese PLA to be the commander of the independent 24th Division of the 4th Field Army and then the commander of the 2d Division of the Guangdong-Guangxi Column. 1950-53: first deputy of the Pearl River Special District of Guangdong Province. 1953-55: counselor at the provincial counselors office. 1955-80: deputy chief of the provincial department of civil

affairs, member of the provincial people's committee, member of the provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy chief of the provincial federation of the welfare of the blind, the deaf, and the dumb. After 1980: standing committee member of the fifth and the sixth provincial people's representative congresses and concurrently deputy secretary-general, later concurrently deputy chief of judicial committee, deputy chief and operation squad chief of the provincial Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, central committee member of central Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, and member of the Sixth National CPPCC.

Huang Yaoxin [7806 5069 8590]: male, born December 1915, Han race, of Nanhai County, Guangdong Province, parentage, of university academic background, assistant professor. August 1956: participated in revolutionary work.

1956-73: instructor at the teaching and research section of the department of traumatology at the Guangzhou Chinese Medical College. 1973-79: deputy chief, then chief and assistant professor at the same department. 1979-84: chief of the hospital affiliated with the Guangzhou Chinese Medical college. After 1984: advisor to the same hospital.

Member of the fourth provincial CPPCC and the Sixth National CPPCC and Central Committee member and deputy chief in Guangdong Province of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Party.

Li Chen [2621 6591]: male, born October 1961, Han race, of Jiayi Municipality, Taiwan province, parentage, of university academic background, professor. April 1949: participated in revolutionary work. August 1956: joined the CPC.

1949-69: assistant professor, professor, and chief of the department of ophthalmology of the Dalian Medical College and member of the college CPC committee, deputy chief of the First and the Second Affiliated Hospital. 1969-79: professor and concurrently chief of the Zunyi Medical College, deputy chief of affiliated hospital, deputy chief of revolutionary committee, member of the college CPC committee, and delegate to the Fourth and the Fifth National People's Representative Congress. After 1979: professor and concurrently chief of the department of ophthalmology of the medical college of Jinan University, deputy chief of Jinan University, standing committee member of the fifth Guangdong provincial people's representative congress, standing committee member of the fourth and the fifth provincial CPPCC, delegate to the Sixth National People's Representative Congress, chief of the provincial Taiwanese alliance and of the provincial Taiwanese federation, and deputy chief of the National Taiwanese Federation.

12739/12781
CSO: 4005/161

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

FOURTH SESSION OF FIFTH GUANGDONG PROVINCIAL CPPCC ENDS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Fourth Session of Fifth Provincial CPPCC Successfully Adjourns"]

[Text] Yesterday, the fourth session of the fifth provincial CPPCC successfully adjourned at the Conghua Hot Spring Guest House. The session listened to the speech of Comrade Lin Ruo [2651 5387], secretary of the provincial CPC committee; approved the resignation requests of the chairman, two vice chairmen, and 13 standing committee members; elected Comrade Wu Nansheng [0702 0589 3932] to be the provincial CPPCC chairman; elected the vice chairmen and the standing committee members, rejuvenated the leadership group; and successfully accomplished the scheduled tasks.

The closing ceremony was presided over by Vice Chairman Zheng Qun [6774 5028] of the provincial CPPCC, and 573 people including Vice Chairmen Luo Jun [5012 3182], Wang Yue [3769 6390], Ceng Tianjie [2582 1131 4634], Guo Qiaoran [6753 5062 3544], Hu Ximing [5170 1585 2494], Chen Zupei [7115 4371 3099], Wu Juetian [0124 6030 1131], Diao Zhao fen [0431 3113 5358], Secretary-general Xiao Yaotang [5618 5069 1016], standing committee members, and committee members participated in the session.

Comrades Xie Fei [6200 7236], Xue Yan [5641 3543], Zhao Lian [6392 4886] and Yang Gang [2700 0474] and the responsible persons of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's representative congress, the provincial military region, and the related components attended the closing ceremony.

At the closing ceremony, it was unanimously resolved to accept the resignation requests of Chairman Liang Weilin [2733 1218 2651], Vice Chairmen Liao Siguang [1675 0138 0342] and Zuo Hongtao [1563 3163 3447] and 13 standing committee members; Comrade Wu Nansheng was unanimously elected chairman of the provincial CPPCC; Comrade Yang Yinbing [2799 2019 1755], Qi Feng [4359 3536], He Baosong [0149 1405 2646], Huang Yaixin [7806 5069 8590], and Li Chen [2621 6591] were unanimously elected vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC; and Comrade Yang Zijiang [2799 1311 3068], Zhang Qin [1728 0530], and Pan Tonghua [3382 7906 5478] were unanimously elected members of the provincial CPPCC standing committee.

Secretary Lin Ruo of the provincial CPC committee spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, he expressed high respect to the comrades who had on their own initiative left their leadership posts to rejuvenate the leadership group. He wish them health and hoped that in the future they would still be concerned with the work of the CPPCC and continue to exert efforts in doing a good job in the united front work of our province. He asked the new members of the leadership group to devote their talents and abilities to make even better the work of the united front and the CPPCC in our province. He especially emphasized the important role the united front and the CPPCC play in the new historical epoch.

Lin Ruo brought forward three hopes: the first was that in the spirit of "being frank and sharing both honor and disgrace," they all would criticize and offer constructive opinions and suggestions on the work of the provincial CPC committee and of the various components of the government. The second was that all would rouse their revolutionary spirit to bring into full play their wisdom and talent for making the country prosperous and strong. The third was that the committee members would take advantage of their extensive contacts inside and outside China, bring into play the advantage of our province in having numerous compatriots in Hong Kong, Macao, and other parts of the world, and positively and on their own initiative do a good job in linking with those contacts outside China to ensure an even better development in our province's economy.

Lin Ruo finally hoped that all would work with one heart to inherit and bring into play the good tradition and style of united front work and endeavor to make a new contribution in enhancing the construction of construction of a material and spiritual civilization in our province.

Comrade Liang Weilin spoke on behalf of the old comrades who had resigned.

In his speech, the new provincial CPPCC chairman Wu Nansheng thanked all for their confidence in him. He said that the democratic parties, overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, and well known personalities of Guangdong Province occupy an important position in China and exert a very extensive influence. Furthermore, Guangdong is located in the forefront of opening China and was the first province to open in China, and therefore our responsibility is heavier. We should consequently double our efforts and carefully and prudently unite all the unifiable strengths to bring into play the role that should be played by the Guangdong CPPCC for realizing the three big goals of the four modernizations construction, the early unification of the motherland, and the defense of world peace.

The fourth session of the fifth provincial CPPCC, in accordance with the stipulations of the Central Committee on the age limit of the people in office, approved the resignation requests of CPPCC Chairman Liang Weilin, Vice Chairmen Liao Siguang and Zuo Hongtao, and the following 13 standing committee members: Ma Wen [7456 2429], Wang Shizhao [3769 0099 6856], Zhu Mingta [2612 2494 6671], Ren Posheng [0117 3124 3932], Liu Tianyi [0491 1131 0001], Du Ai [2629 1002], Li Yuhua [2621 0643 5478], Li Yunyang [2621 7189 2254], Chen Wengao [7115 2429 7559], Chen Canyon [7115 2995 7189], Hong Liang [3163 0081], Liao Limin [1675 4539 3056], and Ouyang Qing [2962 7122 3237].

The resolution affirmed that under the direction of Chairman Liang Weilin, the fifth Guangdong provincial CPPCC insisted on carrying out the line, the guiding principle, and the policy of the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and has done much work and achieved outstanding accomplishments in consolidating and developing the patriotic united front.

The 16 old comrades including Chairman Liang Weilin and Vice Chairmen Liang Siguang and Zuo Hongtao have made important contributions to the party and the people in their long revolutionary and construction enterprise. During their tenure of office with the committee, to open up the new scope of the work of our province's CPPCC, their outstanding fruitful work has received the good comments of all quarters. At present, they have on their own initiative tendered their resignations from leadership work in this committee due to their old age in an exemplary way in order to rejuvenate the leadership group and to reform the cadre system. We therefore respectfully express to them our high esteem and heartfelt gratitude. We also warmly hope that old comrades like Liang Weilin will in the future continue to be concerned with and support the united front and CPPCC work, and we wish them health and long life.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES ON NEWLY ELECTED GUANGDONG PROVINCIAL LEADERS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Sep 85 p 2

[Article: "Summary Biographies of the Newly Elected Deputy Chief of Provincial People's Representative Congress and the Governor and Deputy Governors of the Provincial People's Government"]

[Text] Liu Zunjie [0491 0193 2638]: male, born November 1923, Han race, of Wendeng County, Shandong Province, parentage, of senior high school academic background. April 1942: participated in revolutionary work. May 1942: joined the CPC. Prior to 1949: engaged in Youth National Salvation Society and People's Armed Forces work in Kunyu and Weibei Counties and was appointed commissar, company chief, and secretary of the locality CPC committee and executive office chief of the county CPC committee. After 1949: worked in Henan Province as secretary of the ward CPC committee and as executive office chief and then section chief of the land commission of the locality CPC committee. After May 1951: worked in the Guangdong provincial land commission, the Shunde County CPC committee, and the city work department of the Central Guangdong regional CPC committee as section chief, secretary, and deputy department chief. After 1956: worked in Foshan, Shaoguan, Chaoqing, and Shantou as deputy commissioner, chief of the revolutionary committee, standing committee member of the locality CPC committee, and deputy secretary and secretary. 1981: appointed deputy governor of Guangdong Province and elected member of the third, fourth, and fifth Guangdong provincial CPC committee.

Luo Keming [5012 0344 2494]: male, born February 1920, Han race, of Dongguang County, Guangdong province, parentage, of senior high school academic background. November 1937: participated in revolutionary work. February 1938: joined the CPC. Studied at the Anti-Japanese University and the Marx-Lenin College in Yan'an. After 1940: worked in the Shandong-Anhui-Kiangsu border regional CPC committee, the Weibei regional CPC committee, the organization department of the Central China Sub-bureau, the land reform commission of the East China Bureau, and the Nanping County CPC committee of Guangxi Province as section chief, county chief, and secretary of the county CPC committee. After 1952, organization department chief of the East River locality CPC committee of Guangdong Province, deputy executive office chief and deputy secretary-general of the South China Sub-bureau, deputy secretary-general and acting chief of the finance and trade department of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee, and first secretary of the Chaoqing locality CPC committee. After 1970: worked in the production

section office of the provincial revolutionary committee, the provincial finance and trade political department, the second executive office of the provincial CPC committee, and the party school of the provincial CPC committee as deputy chief, chief, and first deputy school chief. Later appointed deputy chief of the Xinhua news agency Hong Kong branch office. Elected member of the second and the fourth Guangdong provincial CPC committee and standing committee member of the sixth provincial people's representative congress.

Cheng Li [4453 6849]: female, born June 1924, Han race, of Kaifeng Municipality, Henan Province, parentage, of senior high school academic background. July 1938: participated in revolutionary work. March 1939: joined the CPC. Before 1949: commissar of the medical team, secretary of the ward CPC committee, organization department chief of the county CPC committee, and section chief in the Dalian municipal public security bureau. After 1949: worked in the organization department of the Luda municipal CPC committee, the organization department of the Northeast Bureau, and the organization department of Changchun Municipality as section chief, department chief, and deputy department chief. 1955-56: studied at the Central Party school. After 1956: deputy chief of the cadres department of the first ministry of machine building, chief of the Guangdong provincial bureau of labor and secretary of the bureau's department of party organization, chief of the provincial resettlement office, chief of the provincial intellectual youth office, and deputy chief of the provincial planning commission. After 1982: deputy secretary and then standing deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee and member of the fourth and the fifth Guangdong provincial CPC committee.

Ye Xuanping [5509 6693 1627]: male, born November 1924, Han race, of Mei County, Guangdong Province, parentage, of university academic background. January 1941: participated in revolutionary work. September 1945: joined the CPC. Studied at the engineering department of Yan'an College of Natural Science, Harbin Institute of Technology, and Qinghua University and in the USSR. After 1949: workshop chief of the Shenyang First Machine Plant, chief engineer of the Shenyang and Beijing First Lathe Plant, deputy secretary of the Beijing First Lathe Plant CPC committee, standing committee member of the Beijing Municipal Machine Bureau CPC committee, and chief of the Third Bureau of the State Commission of Science. After 1980: Deputy Guangdong provincial governor and concurrently chief of the provincial commission of science, deputy secretary of the Guangzhou municipal CPC committee, and mayor of Guangzhou. Elected alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee. July 1985: appointed deputy secretary of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee.

Ling Potang [0407 0130 2768] : male, born October 1931, Han race, of Zhongshan Municipality, Guangdong Province, parentage, of junior middle school academic background. April 1950: joined the CPC. Member of the independent guerilla regiment of Zhongshan County, secretary of the regiment's work committee, ward chief and secretary of the ward CPC committee, deputy chief of the co-op department of the Zhongshan County CPC committee, and deputy secretary of Shunde County and Zhuhai County. Twice

chief of the specialists squad in Mali. 1976: secretary of the Kaiping County CPC committee, chief of the Kaiping County revolutionary committee, standing committee member, and concurrently secretary-general and deputy secretary of the Foshan locality CPC committee, CPC committee deputy secretary, and mayor of Zhuhai Municipality. After 1983: standing committee member of the Guangdong provincial CPC committee, member of the party organization of the provincial government and concurrently chief of the provincial agricultural commission, and secretary of the party organization.

Yu Fei [0060 7378]: Male, born November 1929, Han race, of Sheyang County, Jiangsu Province, parentage, of junior high school academic background. December 1943: participated in revolutionary work. May 1944: joined the CPC. Engaged in militia and public security work in Sheyang County and in the armed forces was company political commissar and political executive officer of the regiment. After 1950: engaged in commerce, finance, and trade work in Nanhai County as chief of the county's bureau of foodstuffs and commerce, chief of the finance and trade department of the county's CPC committee, secretary of the county's CPC committee, and county chief. After 1964: worked at the Foshan area supply and marketing office, commerce bureau, and finance and trade office and the political department of the locality CPC committee as chief. After 1980: deputy secretary of the Foshan locality CPC committee and of the Foshan municipal CPC committee and mayor of Foshan Municipality. March 1985: member of the party organization of the provincial government, chief of the provincial economic and trade commission with outsiders, and secretary of the party organization.

Li Hao [2621 3493]: male, born December 1926, Han race, of Dianbai County, Guangdong Province, parentage, of university academic background. October 1947: participated in revolutionary work. February 1949: joined the CPC. Participated in underground students alliance activities in Zhongshan University. After 1949: political commissar of the 1st battalion of the 2d provisional regiment of the GUangdong-Guangxi border area column, secretary of the Dianbai County government, chief of the land reform work team, and acting secretary of the ward CPC committee. After 1953: worked at the state planning commission, economic commission, and construction commission as deputy chief of the State Council's industry and communication squad office, chief of the policy research office of the state construction commission, full time member of the state import-export control commission and the state foreign investment control commission, chief of the policy research office of the Ministry of Foreign Economy and Trade, and secretary general of the State Economic Commission. After 1983: deputy secretary general of the State Council and deputy secretary of the party organization of the State Council.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SHENZHEN ACHIEVES RAPID DEVELOPMENT IN EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Wu Xiaomin [0702 2556 3046]: "Education in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone Rapidly Develops"]

[Text] Since its creation 5 years ago, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone promoted education simultaneously with economic work and made a significant development.

At the city's educational work conference on 21 October, Shenzhen party standing committee member Zou Erkang [6760 1422 1660] revealed the following encouraging information:

In a city where numerous tasks remained to be done, Shenzhen first solved the problem of difficulty in getting an education. From 1981 to 1984, the total investment in education was 118 million yuan, constituting 14.15 percent of the city's budget. After several years' effort, its elementary schools grew from 38 to 68, and enrollment from 9,326 to 30,400; middle schools grew from 7 to 20, and enrollment from 3,480 to over 19,900; technical secondary schools grew from 1 to 7; higher education developed from nothing, including the new Shenzhen university, television university and teachers' college. The present school attendance rate of school-age children is 99 percent. The proportion of elementary school graduates entering schools of a higher grade is 90 percent or more and that of junior middle school graduates 87 percent.

Shenzhen preliminarily reformed the school system and introduced multilevel and multiform education. In regular education, it expanded vocational and technical education and experimentally started the Gangxia vocational and technical middle school. Meanwhile, it established more than 20 vocational training classes in some senior middle schools. The ratio between vocational and technical school enrollment and regular senior middle school enrollment is three to seven.

Adult education made a fairly significant development. In recent years, many enterprise and educational units in society started in diverse forms more than 70 specialization courses on such subjects as industry, finance, data [processing], commerce, trade, economic law, international law, computer, commodity price and electronics, and enrolled more than 200,000 trainees.

Over 60 percent of the enterprise units in Shenzhen held all kinds of training classes.

Teachers' social position improved and the teaching ranks stabilized. In the past several years, the city's party committee adopted various measures to improve teachers' social position. Besides earnestly fulfilling the party's intellectuals policy in politics, it gave special attention to solving the teachers' actual difficulties at work and in daily life. The city government allocated 500,000 yuan in 1983 and 885,000 yuan in 1984 to subsidize middle and elementary school teachers. This year, it set aside 1.3 million yuan to increase teachers' pay. In the housing shortage area priority was given to solving the teachers' housing problems. Prior to the Teachers' Festival this year, it assigned 450 new quarters to teachers and gave preferential consideration to them in the supply of gas.

Currently, Shenzhen has 15,556 specialized personnel of all kinds. According to forecast, by 1990, the city will need an additional 76,000 specialized and technical personnel in all fields, constituting approximately 25 percent of the total number of workers at that time. Zou Erkang asked the educational branch, especially the existing technical secondary schools and institutions of higher learning, to fully develop their key roles, tap their potentials and enlarge personnel training in diverse forms. Meanwhile, it is necessary to resort to all means to encourage the various trades and professions to launch adult education and comprehensively improve the cultural level of the people of Shenzhen.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

SUIZHOU DEVELOPS URBAN STRUCTURAL REFORMS

HK020355 Wuahn Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 Oct 85

/Text/ Suizhou City is intensively and extensively developing comprehensive urban structural reforms, which are marked by the city administering the towns, and towns administering townships. A large number of small towns are playing the role of link points between the city and townships.

In May last year, after implementing the new structural system of city administration of the rural areas, Suizhou City carried out on a large scale the merging of districts and towns, and of townships and towns. Various trades of the city broke down regional and departmental barriers, and provided multi-functional services to villages. Therefore, small towns centered on townships have developed rapidly.

At present, the number of towns under the jurisdiction of the city in the rural areas has increased from three to seven. In addition, the city has newly built 21 market towns at township level and 89 other market towns. These 100-odd small towns have established close economic links with the city's 557 villages.

Over the past year and more, the city's industry diffused production of 192 products to these market towns, and the state-run commercial sector established 133 business outlets for wholesaling and retailing.

In these market towns, the peasants have formed more than 700 factories and over 500 commercial enterprises by fundraising, employing more than 130,000 peasants.

(Xu Guofu), deputy secretary of Suizhou City CPC Committee, told reporters that the development of small towns could help develop a rational distribution of productive forces and population, in addition to linking cities to villages. Therefore, the large numbers of surplus manpower in the rural areas could be transferred to other work on the spot. This was of both immediate and strategic significance in terms of expediting the economic development of the whole city.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN FORUM ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK040951 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 85

/Excerpt/ The 6-day provincial forum for industrial and communication enterprises on party work concluded at (Changnei) oil refinery on 2 November. The forum stressed: While strengthening the building of material civilization, the industrial and communication enterprises must grasp well the building of spiritual civilization. They must guide the workers to take a correct attitude toward the present political and economic situation, and make the thinking of cadres and workers in keeping with the spirit of the national conference of party delegates.

The participating comrades believed: The introduction of responsibility systems for factory managers and directors is not a duplication of the system of one-man leadership. Neither does it totally negate the party committee's responsibility system for factory managers and directors. Rather, it is an important part of the structural reform of the party and state leadership. It is also an important component of the basic economic structural reform, which focuses on urban reforms. While implementing the responsibility system for factory managers and directors, we must guard against the act of neglecting the party's ideological and political leadership over enterprises. We must also guard against the attitude of neglecting the building of spiritual civilization. Instead, we must really strengthen the building of enterprises' teams for party work and ideological and political work. We must support administrative leaders in boldly exercising their authority to unite all workers to make concerted efforts in doing well in the socialist undertakings.

In the course of the meeting, Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Liu Fusheng made an important speech on understanding the status of enterprises' party committees and their work of exercising ideological and political leadership over enterprises. (Sun Wensheng), standing committee member and organization department director of the Provincial CPC Committee, made a summary speech at the forum.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUBEI INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL EXCHANGE CENTER SET UP

HK020321 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Oct 85

/Excerpts/ The Hubei branch of the China International Cultural Exchange Center was set up in Wuchang today. This branch was set up in accordance with the regulations of the China International Cultural Exchange Center and with the consent of the Provincial CPC Committee after a report had been made to it.

The main tasks of this branch are to develop our province's international contacts through establishing friendly contacts and cooperation with organizations and personages in various countries and regions in the world and to make necessary contributions toward speeding up the four modernizations and promoting world peace.

Huang Zhizhen, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, attended the inaugural meeting. On behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, he extended greetings to the establishment of the Hubei branch of the China International Cultural Exchange Center.

The inaugural meeting adopted the regulations of the Hubei branch of the China International Cultural Exchange Center and listened to the report made by Comrade (Wu Ya) on the preparations for setting up the branch.

Deng Ken, adviser to the provincial government, was elected the chairman of the council, (Ding Fu), Chen Fusheng, (Qiu Fazhu), (Yao Xueyin), Zhou Shaohua, Xia Juhua, Liu Guiyi, Sun Yiran, (Zhang Konglin), and (Wu Ya) were elected vice chairmen of the council.

The meeting read out congratulatory letters sent by the China International Cultural Exchange Center and Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Attending today's meeting were responsible persons of the provincial advisory committee, the provincial people's congress, and the provincial CPPCC committee, including Liu Huinong, Li Fuquan, and Shi Zirong.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NPC HUNAN INSPECTION GROUP ENDS ACTIVITIES

HK020301 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Oct 85

/Text/ The Hunan inspection group of NPC Standing Committee members has concluded its inspection of our province. Yesterday afternoon (31 October), responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, and the provincial people's government, including Xiong Qingquan, Liu Zheng, Jiao Linyi, Wang Xiangtian, Huang Daoqi, and Qi Shouliang, listened to the committee members' views.

Committee members, including Wang Fu, Huang Yukun, Deng Jiatai, and Song Chengzhi, all talked about the situation and problems they had been in the course of inspection. They put forward some views.

Committee member Wang Fu said: This time we went to Changsha, Changde, and Xiangxi Tujia-Miao Autonomous Prefecture. We inspected some universities, middle and primary schools, and kindergartens. The situation in the economy and educational work in the places we went was, on the whole, good. They have vigorously implemented the decision of the central authorities on reform of the educational structure. However, some problems still exist in varying degrees in current educational work. In popularizing primary education, conditions for education in some places were bad and the quality of teachers was poor. The structure of secondary education was not sufficiently reformed to meet the needs of society. Some schools attached more importance to intellectual education and less to moral education.

After listening to the committee members' views, Governor Xiong Qingquan said: We must seriously implement the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the decision of the central authorities on reform of the educational structure and take effective measures to seriously solve the problems existing in educational work. We must immediately do this where the conditions exist. Where the conditions do not exist, we must create conditions and work to promote educational work in our province.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

AFP REPORT VIEWS YOUTH SITUATION IN SHENZHEN

HK120416 Hong Kong AFP in English 0332 GMT 12 Nov 85

[By Lawrence Macdonald]

[Text] Shenzhen, Nov 12 (AFP)--Cultural commissars in China's largest special economic zone face an uphill battle to instill socialist values in a swelling youth population enamoured of the fast-paced life of capitalist Hong Kong.

Attracted by wages two to three times those in China proper and the hope of being part of something new, hundreds of thousands of single youths have left their families to take up new jobs in the zone, which hugs Hong Kong's northern border.

Youth officials said Shenzhen's population had zoomed from 20,000 in 1978 to nearly 500,000, with 80 per cent of the workforce aged 39 or younger.

In one manufacturing district, the average age of 10,000 female workers was less than 23, officials said.

The youthful boom-town mentality is apparent on Saturday night, when crowds of youths push through the narrow streets of Shenzhen's old town, looking for action and listening to Hong Kong and foreign rock music blare from street-side cassette players.

"I came here to get away from my parents," said Li Huaming, a 19-year-old waitress in blue jeans and a trendy Hong Kong jacket. "The pay is good but the cost of living is high, so I don't send anything home," she said.

However, Liao Zhunwen, chairman of Shenzhen's Communist Youth League, said attitudes such as Miss Li's were inappropriate for Shenzhen.

"Previously we adopted the slogan 'work hard, play hard,' he said. "But such thinking gave rise to unrealistic behavior. China is still a poor country. We must work hard and save."

Mr. Liao said that Shenzhen faced a difficult challenge in guarding against Western influences, such as lessened regard for the family and a higher divorce rate.

But youth officials acknowledged that some influences from the outside world were positive. A recent survey by the SHENZHEN YOUTH NEWS concluded that the zone's youth showed greater creativity and willingness to take risks than their mainland counterparts.

Initiative induced by economic rewards is apparent in the way construction workers approach their tasks with a vigour rarely seen north of the "second line," which divides Shenzhen from China proper.

Mr. Liao said the competitive environment had boosted interest in self-improvement courses. More than 70 per cent of the zone's youth were engaged in free-time study programs, many via television, he said.

Even so, Shenzhen's rapid and uneven growth has meant a dearth of public cultural facilities.

The zone has only two movie theatres and a single city park where, on a recent Saturday night, nearly 300 young men were crowded around a simple hoop toss game in which players attempted to snare imported liquor and cartons of foreign cigarettes.

At the privately-run Honeylake Amusement Park, one of more than half-a-dozen amusement centres thrown up by Hong Kong investors, affluent Shenzhen residents and Hong Kong tourists pushed coins into rows of slot machines and an electronic horse racing game.

Honeylake staff said the games were not gambling, since the rare jackpots were not money but merely tokens to be exchanged for prizes. Shenzhen has banned gambling and this year shut down a casino which managed to open for several weeks.

Mr. Liao acknowledged that prostitution had been more difficult to eliminate. "some prostitution goes on, of course," he said. "But it's less now than before and certainly less here than in Guangzhou."

Chinese taxi drivers said girls were readily available to Hong Kong visitors, though a crackdown by authorities, who sometimes entered hotel rooms to check for violations, had reduce clientele.

Such crimes may prove easier to control than the political influence of Hong Kong's lively press, analysts said.

Youthful Shenzhen residents, from taxi drivers to economists, were quick to admit that they were regular readers of Hong Kong magazine, especially those with a critical perspective on China.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

XINHUA PROFILES HENAN'S BEAUTIFUL LUOYANG CITY

OW241857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1821 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Zhengzhou, October 24 (XINHUA)--A rising industrial city in Henan Province, Central China, was praised for its beautiful environment at a recent national meeting on municipal environmental protection.

Vice-Premier Li Peng said Luoyang was really worth its name of "Garden City" after he visited it during the meeting, which was attended by the mayors of 70 cities.

In the urban area of Luoyang, which was famous for peony-growing in history, the green coverage rate is 33 percent, averaging 1.89 square meters for each person.

Its 23 main roads and 50 lanes are lined with trees, and factories, markets, and residential quarters have 10,000 flower beds.

Households raise a total of 1.2 million pots of flowers, averaging two per capita.

Luoyang, the capital of nine feudal dynasties, now has 810 industrial and transport enterprises, including the country's largest tractor plant. The industrial output value came to 2.7 billion yuan in 1984.

To deal with industrial pollution, the city set up an environmental protection office in 1979. Since then, 370 environmental protection projects have been completed, including that for eliminating yellow smoke from the chimney of the steel smelter of the No 1 tractor plant and sewage water treatment facilities in 21 hospitals.

As a result, the city has saved nearly 5.68 billion liters of water since 1982 and the recycling rate of industrial water is 59.3 percent now, up from 46.9 percent in 1979.

By August 1 this year, it had closed down 37 electroplating plants, cutting the discharge of sewage water containing harmful substance such as chromium and cyanogen.

Last year it built a heating center by use of the exhaust heat from a thermopower plant, with an investment of 3.7 million yuan. This saved 19 chimneys, reducing the discharge of poisonous sulfuric dioxide into the air.

Buildings with a floor space of 10.2 million square meters in the city are now warmed by heating centers.

The city pipes cooking and heating gas to 35,000 households. Now it is building a coal gasification plant with a daily output of 1.2 million cubic meters.

The noise in the urban area has been reduced to 68 decibels from 74 decibels in 1983 by banning trucks from blaring their horns.

The state environmental protection bureau has set up Luoyang as a model for Chinese cities.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGXI HELPS HANDICAPPED DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS

OW071819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Nanning, November 7 (XINHUA)--The Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region has allocated 20 million yuan over the past two years to build factories which employ handicapped people, according to an official of the regional civil affairs office.

"Employment is one that the handicapped people are most concerned with because it affects their status in the family and society," he said.

Any factory in the region which has a workforce of more than 35 percent handicapped persons is exempt from taxation.

There are now 170 factories employing handicapped people in Guangxi. In Nanning, the region's capital, 94 percent of the handicapped who have the ability to work are employed.

A sanatorium was built in the city of Liuzhou to accommodate handicapped demobilized soldiers who do not have families or other relatives they can live with. Handicapped soldiers living with their families also enjoy pensions and other welfare benefits.

Guangxi has about 100,000 handicapped persons. Associations have been set up in most of Guangxi's cities to help handicapped people, such as the blind, deaf and mute, continue their studies, look after their medical needs, help them find employment and get them involved in sports.

The regional government has earmarked funds and sent coaches to help the handicapped organize their sports activities. Athletes from the region won 16 gold medals during the first national sports meet for the handicapped last year.

It has been a policy of the local governments in the region to commend individuals, families and organizations who take care of the handicapped people.

According to statistics provided by the Ministry of Civil Affairs, about 70 percent of the handicapped people in Chinese cities now have jobs.

In the past about half of them have found work in projects run by neighborhood organizations, 30 percent in welfare factories run by the state. Now those working in organizations where their parents are employed or running businesses on their own constitute a considerable percentage.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING CANCELS FESTIVITIES--The Japanese film week, sponsored by the China Film Distribution and Exhibition Co and China Film Import and Export Co, was opened yesterday afternoon at the Henan People's hall. Before the opening ceremony, leading comrades of the parties concerned, including Vice Governor (Hou Zhiyun) and Vice Mayor of Zhengzhou (Zuo Sizhong), met and held cordial talks with the 12-member Japanese film delegation headed by Mr (De Jian Kang Cai). At the opening ceremony, (Tu Jian), general manager of China Film Distribution and Exhibition Co and China Film Import and Export Co; and Mr (De Jian Kang Cai), respectively made speeches. In addition, Japanese movie actress (Peng Qian Fu Zi) and Japanese singer and dancer (Li Yun Qian Sui) gave performances at the ceremony. This Japanese film week will show three movies, namely "The Happy Yellow Handkerchief," /words indistinct/.
/Text/ /Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Oct 85/ 12228

PLA HEROES REPORT GROUP--The no 2 subgroup of the PLA heroes and models report group arrived in Zhengzhou from Shandong on 13 November. They will deliver reports in eight cities (including Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, and Luoyang. Leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the province including Liu Zhengwei, Hou Zhiying, and Hu Tiyun welcomed the group on arrival at their guesthouse. The provincial CPC committee and government gave a welcoming banquet for the group in the evening. Leading comrades of the party, government and army including Yang Xizong, Liu Zhengwei, Zhao Di, Qin Kecal, Hou Zhiying, Zhan Jingwu, and Dong Guoqing attended. /Excerpts/ /Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 Nov 85/ 12228

OFFICIALS MARK SUN YAT-SEN BIRTH--At noon today, people from various circles in Zhongshan City, overseas Chinese living abroad, and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots, totaling some 1,000 people, held a gathering in Cuiheng Village, Zhongshan City, to mark the 119th anniversary of the birth of Mr Sun Yat-sen. Attending the commemorative gathering were Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission; Liu Tianfu, member of the Central Advisory Commission; Ye Xuanping, governor of Guangdong Province; Chen Jie, delegate to the minister of foreign economic relations and trade of the State Council; Ling Botang and Li Hao, vice governors of Guangdong Province; Fang Shaoyi, responsible person of the provincial committee of the Chinese KMT Revolutionary Committee; Ma Wanchi and Hua Chen-ting, wellknown personages in Hong Kong and Macao; Sun Suifang and Sun Suifen, granddaughters of Mr Sun Yat-sen; and (Dai Chenggong), granddaughter-in-law. At 1200 hours, the participants gathered in

front of Sun Yat-sen's former residence in Cuiheng Village to make three bows to the portrait of Sun Yat-sen and listened to a part of the speech: "Encourage the Nationals," delivered by Mr Sun Yat-sen in Guangzhou in 1927 /sic/. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial government, Wang Zhen, Liu Tianfu, and Ye Xuanping respectfully presented flower baskets to the portrait of Sun Yat-sen. /Text/ /Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Nov 85/ 12228

PLA HEROES' REPORT MEETING--The no 4 subgroup of PLA heroes and models report group gave its first report meeting in the provincial stadium in Changsha today. Xiong Qingquan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and governor, presided at the gathering. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Mao Zhiyong spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He called on the people throughout the province to launch an extensive drive to learn from the PLA heroes and models. Other provincial and city leaders present today included Wang Zhiguo, Shi Xinshan, Chen Xingling, (Gu Shanxing), and (Wang Zhongfu). /Excerpts/ /Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 85/ 12228

HUBEI LEADERS VISIT PLA HEROES--Yesterday evening, leading comrades of the party, government, and army in the province including Guan Guangfu, Qian Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Liu Huinong, Guo Zhenqian, Xie Wei, and Zhang Xueqi visited the Hongshan Guesthouse in Wuchang to meet the members of the PLA heroes and models report group. They sincerely thanked them for coming so far to Hubei to disseminate socialist spiritual civilization. /Excerpt/ /Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Nov 85/ 12228

CIRCULAR ON BORDER PASS CHARGES--The Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department recently issued a circular on the problems of charges for passes for the controlled border areas of the PRC. In the light of the problems of raising the charges for the border passes by some places and units, it put forward methods for improvements. The circular reiterates: In accordance with the relevant regulations of the higher public security organs, the cost and charge for each border pass is 0.5 yuan and additional charges for each accompanying person is 0.1 yuan. Public security organs in all places and the pass units concerned in handling the border passes must act strictly in accordance with the regulations. Under no pretext are they allowed to raise charges without authority. Offenders will be dealt with in accordance with the situation. /Text/ /Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 7 Nov 85/ 12228

SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION BUILDING--An on-the-spot meeting about building spiritual civilization in the Guangzhou sanitary disposal plant, which was held by the Guangzhou City CPC Committee, ended on the afternoon of 30 October. At the meeting, Xu Shijie, secretary of the city CPC Committee, read a decision by the provincial CPC Committee on learning from the Guangzhou sanitary disposal plant in strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. (Zhang Hanqing), deputy secretary of the city CPC Committee, delivered a summation speech. /Excerpt/ /Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Oct 85/ 12228

FIRST HUNAN TAOIST COMMITTEE--On 4 November, the first Hunan Provincial Taoist congress which had been held in Nanyue elected its first committee. The Provincial Taoist Association was officially set up. Taoism is an inherent religion of the Han nationality in our country. Taoism spread into Hunan during the Eastern Jin Dynasty and has a history of over 1,600 years. This Taoist congress called on all Taoist workers and believers throughout the province to rally around the CPC and the People's Government still more closely, to persistently take the socialist road, to abide by the state laws and decrees, to do well in cherishing the country and their religion, and to work hard to achieve the four modernizations in our country with the people of all nationalities. /Text/ /Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Nov 85/ 12228

HUNAN LAUNCHES ANTIGAMBLING DRIVE--According to HUNAN RIBAO, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to spend a concentrated period of time on launching a concerted drive to ban and crack down on gambling throughout the province. The provincial government issued a notice on 1 November on strictly banning gambling. On the same day, the provincial CPC Committee held a provincewide telephone conference to make arrangements for this work. Gambling has flourished in Hunan in recent years, spreading throughout the urban and rural areas. During the telephone conference, responsible persons of the provincial CPC Committee and departments concerned stressed that the drive to ban gambling must be carried out under the unified leadership of the CPC committees and government at all levels. The departments concerned must closely cooperate and conduct with great fanfare propaganda on the legal system and education in opposing gambling. It is also necessary to strictly grasp the policies and act according to law. Those involved in gambling must be dealt with according to the circumstances. /Text/ /Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Nov 85/ 12228

GUANGDONG LEADER TALKS TO STUDENTS--Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo had a face-to-face talk with 500 teachers and students of Zhongshan University yesterday afternoon on current issues of concern to the teachers and students and on how today's students should advance in the forefront of the era. The meeting took place in an atmosphere of enthusiasm in a small hall of the university. He urged them to shoulder the heavy burden assigned them by history, study well, and dedicate themselves to the four modernizations. On the situation issue, Comrade Lin Ruo said: We are now in a golden era, one of the best and most important periods since the founding of the state. Of course this does not mean that everything is good. For instance, there are unhealthy trends in the party; some prices have risen; there are still many difficulties in school life, and so on. These problems all exist objectively. However, in viewing the situation, it is necessary to view the main current and the essence. Comrade Lin Ruo stressed: We must maintain and develop the excellent situation, and strive for a peaceful international environment and a domestic political situation of stability and unity. He advised the students to cherish the current excellent situation and preserve the political situation of stability and unity. /Excerpts/ /Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Nov 85/ 12228

GUANGDONG LEADER ADDRESSES TEACHER TRAINEES--Xie Fei, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report to nearly 400 students of the South China Normal University this morning. He urged them to study well and boldly shoulder their important historic task of training a new generation and fight all their lives for the socialist education cause. He said: Although there has been great development in Guangdong's education in recent years, there are still many problems, the main ones being a lack of qualified teachers and the necessary equipment. The key to improving the quality of education lies in having qualified teachers. We must also build a sufficiently large teacher force which is qualified and stable. Comrade Xie Fei urged the students to cherish the current political situation of stability and unity, which was not easily gained, and link their future and fate to that of the state. They should establish lofty ideals and devote all their efforts to the cause of the people's education. /Excerpts/ /Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Nov 85/ 12228

CSO: 4005/191

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN DEPUTY SECRETARY MEETS WITH UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

HK051600 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 5 Nov 85

/Excerpts/ How to correctly view the current situation to inherit and carry forward the glorious tradition of patriotism, and to properly carry out political and ideological work under the new historical conditions--focusing on these problems Comrade Nie Ronggui, after his discussion meeting with students and teachers of Sichuan Teachers' University on 18 October, had another discussion meeting with the students and teachers of the university on 4 November.

In a friendly atmosphere, Comrade Nie Ronggui listened to the ideas, suggestions, and demands raised by the students teachers. He asked: What has been the situation in China since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee? From the great improvement in the people's livelihood, such as food, clothing, housing, and daily necessities, and from the political stability, economic boom, and the gradual improvement in public order you comrades can get the answer that our country is now essentially in a period of the best political and economic situation since the founding of the PRC. Problems do exist, but we must realize that they arose in the reform and the course of advance and can be solved. Some of them have already been solved or are being solved. We will adhere to the reform despite all this. The party and state will not stop just because of problems. The problems you comrades have raised are practical problems and will be gradually solved along with the smooth progress of the reform and the improvement of our country's financial status. On this issue we advocate that leaders at all levels should know more about the practical problems and solve them.

Comrade Nie Ronggui also had a discussion with the students and teachers on how to correctly and completely view the situation.

Comrade Nie Ronggui cordially told the students and teachers: University students' passion for the motherland under the new historical period should be reflected in their love for the party, the motherland, and the socialist cause, in earnestly learning scientific and cultural knowledge, in mastering skills for building the four modernizations, and in making contributions to the motherland. So I hope that you will study and work hard.

/12228

CSO: 4005/203

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN LEADER ON 'FOUR TRANSFORMATIONS' OF CADRES

HK040333 Beijing LILUN YUEKAN in Chinese No 9, 29 Sep 85 pp 9-14

/Article by Nie Ronggui /5119 2837 6311/: "Correctly Implement the Principle of the 'Four Transformations' of Cadres, and Build Up Leading Groups at All Levels"--the author was a graduate of the first training class for middle-aged and young cadres run by the Central Party School, and he is now deputy secretary of Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee/

/Text/ Reforms in the economic structure and the structures of science and technology and education have been carried out throughout the nation in breadth and in depth since the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The allround and correct implementation of the central principle of cadres being revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent is the key to total victory in the current reforms. In recent years, through structural reform and party rectification, Sichuan has initially fulfilled the cooperation and replacement of old by new cadres, and the cooperation between them, with a large number of fine middle-aged and young cadres taking up leading posts at all levels. Certain achievements have been made in the "four transformations" of cadres, which have powerfully promoted reforms and pushed forward the development of the four modernizations. At present, all cities, prefectures, and counties are adopting measures to further consolidate the leading bodies by linking with the second stage of party rectification. It is necessary for us to further implement the principle of the "four transformations" of cadres on the basis of summing up past experiences, and to focus on the newly emerging conditions and problems in doing a good job in building up the leading bodies and contingent of cadres.

The "four transformations" of the contingent of cadres are an interrelated, integral whole, and inseparable from one other. We should not stress one-sidedly one aspect, while neglecting the rest. In carrying out the "four transformations," the prerequisite is "being revolutionary," under which the requirements for cadres being younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent are to be realized. Only when cadres are revolutionary, will it be possible for them to acquire a correct orientation. Attaching importance to the other "three transformations," while deviating from the requirement of being revolutionary, will mean that the building up of the contingent of cadres will deviate from the correct track. Of course, if attention is attached to cadres being revolutionary only, while neglecting

the requirements for cadres to be younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent, it is impossible to bring up a number of talented people who are young and vigorous, with specialized educational backgrounds in all fields, which will adversely affect socialist modernization. In view of the situation in Sichuan in recent years, while conducting allround, correct implementation of the principle of the "four transformations," of cadres, it is imperative to do a good job in solving the following problems.

I. The Adherence to the Principle of Cadres Acquiring Both Ability and Political Integrity in the Selection and Promotion of Cadres is the Basic Requirement for Realizing the "Four Transformations" of Cadres

Selection and promotion of cadres based on the principle of cadres acquiring both ability and political integrity is the glorious tradition of our party in cadre work. The principle of the "four transformations" of cadres has been put forward since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, based on the historical tasks facing the new period. This principle has developed the party's principle of cadres acquiring both ability and political integrity, giving it new meaning and requirements. What are the requirements for political integrity? Comrade Deng Xiaoping has pointed out: "By political integrity is principally meant keeping to the socialist road and upholding the leadership of the party." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 286) What are the requirements for ability? They are precisely a particular specialized educational background and the ability to organize the fulfillment of the four modernizations. It is certain that those who have acquired political integrity without ability are sound politically, but it will be very difficult to put them in important posts. However, the knowledge and ability of those who have acquired them but who are lacking in political integrity will be quite sufficient to help them put their wickedness into practice, and our cause will eventually suffer damage if they are placed in important posts. Therefore, we must select and promote to leading bodies at all levels those cadres, middle-aged and young cadres in particular, who resolutely support and carry out the party political line and ideological line, who are selfless, and who have a strong sense of the law and discipline, unswerving devotion to the revolution, a sense of revolutionary responsibility, and a specialized educational background and organizational ability. Only then will there be a sound organizational guarantee for our magnificent cause of the four modernizations.

It is by no means easy to correctly understand the principle of requiring both political integrity and ability, and to put it into practice. On the one hand, we should continue to eradicate the pernicious influence of "leftism" in questions concerning cadres, and to overcome the conventional concepts and practices formed over long years. On the other, we should earnestly solve the problem of neglecting political criteria in the selection and promotion of cadres. Comrade Deng Xiaoping says: "What are the political requirements in selecting someone for a job? The major criterion is whether the person chosen can work for the good of the people and contribute to the development of productive forces and to the socialist cause as a whole." ("Selected Books of Deng Xiaoping," p 141) Over a certain period, some localities and units have precisely forgotten this point in selecting and promoting cadres, with a

small number of people not meeting the requirements for cadres selected and promoted. Those people are not working for the happiness of the people but are seeking their own personal gain. They are not serving the people, but their own benefit. They are not making contributions to developing the productive forces and socialism, but undermining socialism in the interests of small groups. Those people are communists; however, they have long forgotten the ideal of communism. Some of them even openly regard "thinking only of what is beneficial and doing only what will bring in money" as their maxim. Such an ideological trend of money worship is corrupting some people in our contingent, which calls for our attention. Others have gone so far as to regard the propaganda of communism as a "leftist" expression, denying at the same time that every item of work, every activity in socialist modernization is a practical step toward the realization of communism. If a communist has no lofty ideals, failing to propagate communism boldly and assuredly, he will lose his way in making progress, which is an expression of a serious impurity of party spirit. Despite the fact that these phenomena find expression in a small number of people, we should by no means underestimate the bad influence on our contingent of cadres.

When we talk of the requirements for cadres being revolutionary and of their political integrity, the crucial point is to continuously strengthen the tempering in proletarian party spirit under the guidance of communist ideology. Only when a cadre has established the ideal of communism will it be possible for him to place above all else the interests of the party, the state, and the people, and to place the interests of the overall situation and long-term interests above all else. If the cadres only for the partial, immediate interests of his own unit or small group, regardless of the long-term, fundamental, and overall interests of the state and the people, thinking of his own interests first in every undertaking at all times, vying for his own interests with the state, what is there left of the party spirit in such a communist? As to those who abuse power, obtaining ill-gotten gains under the pretext of reforms, they will not be tolerated by party discipline. Communists should display the spirit of planting trees for the benefit of future generations; they should worry before the whole world worries, and enjoy only after the whole world has enjoyed. They should by no means be so shortsighted as to forget righteousness at the sight of advantages, and to forget their being communists themselves.

Comrade Mao Zedong said man should have some spirit. A nation must have spiritual support; otherwise, it will perish. It is the same with a political party, or else its cause will not be successful. Our spiritual support is communism, and by no means can it be anything else. Therefore, in our selection and appointment of cadres, we should by no means neglect our examination of cadres' ideological consciousness and party spirit, by no means should we select and promote so-called "men of great ability," regardless of our political criteria, and even more should we refrain from the practices of appointing people through favoritism, selecting and promoting mediocre people who lack both political integrity and ability and deviating from the party's line on cadres or appointing people according to their political integrity and ability.

II. A Rational Pyramidal Age Structure is an Important Condition for Ensuring the Smooth Fulfillment of the Normal Replacement of Leading Bodies

Under the correct leadership of the Central Committee since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and since the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the replacements of old by new cadres in leading bodies at all levels have been completed successively. With the new leading bodies younger in average age, our party's work in all fields is becoming all the more vigorous, which has powerfully pushed forward the progress of all kinds of reforms, and stepped up the pace of socialist modernization. In recent years, we have attached great attention to establishing the new concept in the appointment of cadres in order to realize the requirement for leading bodies to be younger in average age. We have continuously eliminated the effects of "leftist" ideology, done away with all kinds of prejudices concerning considering qualifications and arranging ranks according to seniority, demanding perfection, and looking down upon intellectuals and young people. At the same time, many veteran comrades have taken the whole situation into consideration, have selflessly recommended the promotion of those who have political integrity and ability, have supported those young people who have a promising future, and have retired from leading posts of their own accord. They have made historic contributions to the party and the people, thus enabling the genuine implementation of the Central Committee's principle on the "four transformations" of cadres in practical work.

In the course of transforming the leading bodies based on the requirement for cadres to be younger in average age, it is a matter of importance to attach attention to a rational age structure, so that the leading body may bring into full play the role of its collective intelligence. Over a long period of time, we have, for historical reasons, failed to find a satisfactory solution to the problem of the aging of leading bodies. Some comrades still have all kinds of worries in the general fulfillment of leading bodies being younger in average age. As a result, some localities and departments have failed to create a new situation in readjusting their leading bodies. Despite some changes in the situation at present, continuous efforts should be made to strengthen the work in making leading bodies younger in average age. At the same time, attention should also be attached to making the whole shape of the leading bodies a rational pyramidal age structure. We must overcome our complacency regarding the current leading bodies, our holding them capable of handling affairs and our deviation from selecting and promoting young cadres. At the same time, we should guard against the trends of the sheer pursuit of the rate at which the average age of leading bodies are falling, making a comparison with each other, and holding that the lower the average age, the better. Otherwise, it will bring about unfavorable effects on the continuity of the whole work, on the bringing up and training of young cadres, and on the normal replacement of old by new cadres.

Leading bodies should form rational pyramidal age structures. Generally, members of the leading bodies at city, prefectural, and county levels should be composed of age layers of those who are in their thirties, their forties, and their fifties, based on the practical experience of the last 2 years. Leading bodies at county level may have more cadres in their thirties and

forties because they are shouldering the responsibilities for grassroots units on the first line. Such an age structure is comparatively conformable to the needs of the four modernizations and the actual conditions of the contingent of cadres, and is generally suited to the historical conditions in which the party's contingent of cadres has been formed and the characteristics of its age structure. At the same time, the age structure is closely linked with the intelligence structure. People of different ages have different characteristics regarding the development of their intelligence. Generally speaking, older people have richer experiences, and they are seasoned and more steady. Comrades who are younger in age, though less experienced, are quick to accept new things, keen in their thinking, and in the prime of life. Both are indispensable in a leading body. They can learn from each other, and make up each other's deficiencies, turning themselves into an organic, rational collective of intelligence. "Aging" will be prevented in such a leading body, and the continuity of leadership will be ensured, while the metabolism of the leading bodies will go through a natural course of replacement of old by new cadres. Therefore, a rational pyramidal age structure for leading bodies is an expression of respect for party history, for the present conditions of the contingent of cadres, and for the science of leadership, and an issue that must be solved in carrying out the policy of the "four transformations" of cadres.

III. A Rational Intelligence Structure Is a Necessary Guarantee for the Leading Body to Bring Into Full Play Its Capability of Overall Command

With the continuous development in depth of socialist modernization and reform, higher requirements are set on the members of leading bodies at various levels; not only higher requirements for their political quality, but also for particular specialized educational backgrounds and ability in organization and leadership. Practice has proved that regarding the building up of leading bodies, those which have attached importance to meeting the requirements for specialized educational backgrounds and a better quality of the collective are capable of meeting the needs of modernization quickly and of creating a new situation in their work. Therefore, a rational intelligence structure in a leading body is the key to bringing into full play the capability of that leading body in overall command.

In order to form a rational intelligence structure, it is primarily necessary to have a competent chief responsible person. Judging by the readjustment of leading bodies in Sichuan in the last 2 years, in the work of selecting and appointing the chief responsible person, apart from attaching attention to examining his political quality, attention should also be paid to examining whether he or she has a particular background in social sciences or natural sciences, the ability to be good at making strategic decisions and organizing harmonious work, and the capability of uniting other comrades, bringing into play the role of qualified people of all aspects in the leading body. The chief responsible person can be a specialized talented person who has a good command of his profession; however, he must be one who has the ability to organize in leading allround work. A good chief responsible person should be like a good "conductor of an orchestra." He is capable not only of uniting and conducting the small orchestra of the "leading body," but of doing a good job in uniting and conducting the chorus of all the cadres and masses in a

locality. Therefore, in a leading body, without such a chief responsible person who is good at doing allround planning for the whole situation, it is impossible to do a good job in leading the work of a locality or department.

In order to form a rational intelligence structure, it is necessary for the leading body to have specialized talented people in diversified fields as well. Regarding the leading body of a city, prefecture, or county, it should have talented people specialized in industry, agriculture, finance and trade, culture and education, science and technology, politics, and the law. In the case of the leading body of a party committee, it should be equipped with party workers who are strong in politics and who are leaders in the ideological field. Because of "taking class struggle as the key link" over a long period in the past, we neglected talented people specialized in economic management and science and technology in the building up of leading bodies. Some changes have taken place in the situation through structural reform; however, from the point of view of the whole situation of the four modernizations, some localities and departments have little choice in the selection and appointment of cadres because of the comparatively small number of specialized talented people that exist. Therefore the sources of the membership of some leading bodies are insufficient in number. Some localities attach attention to selecting and promoting cadres with a higher educational background only, while neglecting to form a complete set of specialized cadres within leading bodies. As a result, some cadres are not applying what they are specialized in to their work, and when they are employed, the advantages of their specializations are not brought into play. This cannot be the best organization within a leading body, and the role of collective wisdom has failed to operate.

In order to bring into full play the talent of each cadre, it is imperative to carry out rational readjustment and appropriate arrangement on the basis of the existing resources of qualified people, and to work hard to bring about a rational intelligence structure in the leading bodies at all levels, so that their capability for making overall strategic decisions and commands may be brought into full play.

Another question involved in shaping a leading body into a rational intelligence structure is that every member of the leading body must acquire a certain ability in organization and leadership, apart from a particular specialized educational background. In our practice of selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres over the past 2 years, we found that some cadres used to be outstanding in their original posts, but once they were promoted to leading posts, they found it very difficult to adapt themselves to the new posts, because of their lack of ability in organization, leadership, and administration, even after some practice. And some cadres used to be good at their work in leading posts within a certain realm, but when they were promoted to leading posts at a higher level, they found it rather difficult to manage it. Regarding these cadres, we should bring into play their strong points but avoid their weak ones, and transfer them to suitable posts through readjustment. Facts have proved that a member of a leading body should not only acquire specialized knowledge and the ability to apply such knowledge, but also a certain talent for organization. He should be able to dance a "solo," as well as a "group" number. The machine of the leading body must be able to operate normally with rhythm and in harmony, achieving the best effect.

IV. Doing a Good Job in Handling the Dialectical Relation Between Educational Background and Practical Work Ability is an Important Issue in Correctly Implementing the Principle of the "Four Transformations" of Cadres

In order to fulfill the "four transformations" of cadres, the Central Committee and the State Council have proposed requirements, on a mandatory basis, for different levels of educational background for cadres in leading bodies at various levels, and a certain ratio of cadres with a higher educational background, which is very necessary. In order to realize the general target and tasks of the new historical age, the socialist modernization we are undertaking today has greater cultural needs compared with the wartime of the past or the construction in the fifties, sixties, and seventies. As a member of a leading body, not only should one have a good grasp of modern science and technology and knowledge of advanced management, but one should also acquire the ability to correctly handle complicated situations and be good at solving new problems. All this will be very difficult to accomplish without a higher cultural level. Therefore, we must follow Comrade Hu Yaobang's requirements proposed in his report at the 12th CPC National Congress: "From now on, educational background and record must become a basis as important as work experience and accomplishments in the appointment and promotion of cadres."

On this question, some comrades inside and outside the party vary in their understanding. Some comrades neglect or attach little attention to the educational background requirements, and they are not so conscientious in selecting and appointing fine, better educated cadres to leading bodies. Here we can see that the question of showing respect to knowledge and to intellectuals has not been solved completely. Some other comrades attach importance to educational background only, regardless of ability, and they attach attention to diplomas only, regardless of work ability; such a view is also inappropriate. Generally speaking, educational background, cultural level, and work ability are unified in the case of some people, but not quite in the case of others. Therefore, specific analysis should be made concerning a specific person, in order to reduce blindness and to master dialectics. At the same time, regarding the candidates for leading cadres, apart from a certain educational background, cultural level, and work ability, they should meet other necessary requirements for leading cadres. In short, in selecting and appointing cadres, it is necessary to carry out allround examination, to void onesideness, and to guard against the deviation of oversimplification and neglect of practical results.

In building the four socialist modernizations, all professions and trades are in need of talented people of various categories and many levels. If attention is attached only to a high cultural structure in the building up of leading bodies, with an eye to college graduates only, that will not be practical either. The central authorities stipulation that two-thirds of leading cadres of deputy status in large and medium-type backbone enterprises should have acquired a higher educational background is suited to the actual conditions and work requirements of these enterprises. There are about 150 such enterprises in Sichuan. If the scores of thousands of enterprises in the province should readjust their leading bodies according to this criterion, it would obviously be impossible at present. In fact, a small number of college graduates can be selected and appointed to the leading bodies of some enterprises, but

for the majority of enterprises, it is very difficult to achieve this. Otherwise, it would be artificially creating a strain on the demand for qualified people and waste in their employment.

In selecting and promoting fine young cadres, we should broaden our vision to select and promote those comrades who have become qualified people through self-study, and who have mastered relatively systematic knowledge in particular specialized fields, apart from selecting and promoting those fine middle-aged and young cadres who are college graduates. So long as they meet the requirements in other respects, we should boldly appoint them to appropriate leading posts. We should by no means overlook qualified people simply because they have no diplomas. Only then will circumstances be favorable to our discovering talented people over a wider range, to our selecting and appointing those who have both political integrity and ability, and to the rational employment of talented people. At the same time, it will be favorable to encouraging the existing cadres who have a lower educational background and who are younger to continue on the road to becoming qualified people through self-study. Sichuan has many cadres who have become talented people through self-study; and the 8 delegates attending the national conference for 100 excellent young enterprise directors are all talented people through self-study. Of the 135 people who were commended at the province's conference for commending excellent enterprise directors, secretaries of party committees, and chairmen of trade unions, 100 are cadres who have become talented people through self-study, and who have scored outstanding accomplishments in their practical work. Many of the cadres of the provincial organs newly appointed to positions at office and bureau levels are talented people through self-study. This fact is a great revelation for us. True, we should attach importance to educational background and diplomas in selecting and appointing cadres, but we should not go to the extreme, resulting in the theory that "diplomas alone decide everything," or "educational background alone decides everything." Only then will our methods of selecting and promoting talented people become wider and wider.

V. Persisting in and Strengthening the Training of Cadres, Continuously Upgrading the Qualities of Cadres Is an Important Channel to Realizing the "Four Transformations" of Cadres

The chief problem existing in our contingent of cadres today is the shortage and poor quality of cadres who have particular educational background and specialized knowledge, which has caused extremely great difficulties in fulfilling the "four transformations" of cadres and the building up of leading bodies. What is the fundamental way out? It is precisely to persist in and to strengthen the training of cadres, and to continuously upgrade the political, cultural, and professional qualities of the entire contingent of cadres. Only then will it be possible for us to have a deep foundation of resources of talented people for the selection and promotion of middle-aged and young cadres. Regarding the particular conditions of Sichuan, a good job must be done in strengthening the training of cadres: First, it is necessary to do a good job in providing make-up lessons in culture for a large number of cadres. Of the province's existing cadres, more than 400,000 of those under the age 45 have an educational background of only junior middle school standard or below. It is an extremely heavy and difficult task to upgrade this large number

of cadres to senior middle school standard. And second, it is necessary to do a good job in refreshing the knowledge of existing professional cadres. Among the cadres with a higher educational background, a considerable number of them have, to varying degrees, a problem of aging knowledge. They need to restudy and to update the knowledge in their specialized fields. Another large number of cadres graduated during the "Great Cultural Revolution," and it is all the more urgent for them to further upgrade their cultural standard and to make up for what they were not provided with at school. Therefore, persisting in and strengthening the training of cadres, upgrading the qualities of cadres, and making them meet the requirements of modernization is a long-term strategic task.

The training of cadres chiefly involves the upgrading of their cultural and professional standards. We must have a general plan and rational arrangements for the training because it involves a large number of cadres who require it. At present, many cadres, particularly those who are younger, have shown great enthusiasm for study, which is very precious. However, training must be conducted step by step in a planned way by stages and in batches. Regarding the majority, parttime education and short-term training courses should be arranged for them. The practice of rushing headlong into mass action, continuously taking up excessive work time regardless of the work needs and objective possibilities should be avoided. Such practices will inevitably affect normal work schedules, and dampen the enthusiasm of those cadres who have persisted in their work. It is precisely because some units have made inappropriate arrangements that "those cadres in their twenties or their thirties are studying culture, while those cadres in their forties or fifties are engaged in the four modernizations." Such a situation should draw our attention, and be solved appropriately. By no means should we neglect actual conditions, go after an undeserved reputation, and seek blindly for college diplomas. Such "fancy" practices in cadre training will only result in the "devaluation" of college diplomas, which can only be harmful to upgrading cadres' actual standards. The basic purpose of training cadres is to meet the needs of the four modernizations, and their political, cultural, and professional qualities must be upgraded in a down-to-earth way. Cadres of various levels and categories should be trained in each of their specific fields based on actual conditions. Only then will it be possible to meet the Central Committee's requirements on cadres' training.

Another important aspect of cadre training and education is to temper and to upgrade them in practice, apart from sending them to study culture and science in schools of various classifications. In recent years, a large number of young cadres with educational backgrounds at and above that of higher education have been appointed to leading posts. Generally, they lack practical experience in leadership. It is an important channel for them to gradually upgrade their work ability in leadership through practice. Even if some comrades need to be sent to undergo training at school, the period should not be too long. In some localities, some newly promoted young cadres have been immediately sent to study at school, while some of these cadres have been promoted again during their study. Such practices will not only be unfavorable to the cadres' growth, but will lead to many complaints. Such practices should be avoided. Regarding new college graduates, the central authorities have issued explicit stipulations

that they should be sent to grassroots units in order to temper themselves, which is of far-reaching significance in ringing up young cadres. However, the leadership of some units have failed to have a correct understanding of this measure, and they are slow in their action in sending these college graduates to grassroots units, which is wrong. Other localities have sent college students to grassroots units, not to temper themselves and to gain experience in grassroots and mass work, but to utilize their social connections, and to appoint them as purchasing agents and salesmen. They have spent most of their time in the city, establishing connections, going through back doors; as a result, they have not been duly tempered, but have been affected by very bad styles. If such practices should go unchecked, where will the young people be led?

The central principle on the "four transformations" of cadres is an important reform in organizational and cadres work. With the continuous development in depth of this reform, many new conditions and problems will emerge, which should only be solved through the practice of reform. We must be good at summing up experiences, and work hard to create a new situation in organizational and cadre work under the correct leadership of the central authorities.

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CSO: 4005/203

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU CIRCULAR CALLS FOR INSPECTING PARTY WORKSTYLE

HK230548 Quiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Oct 85

/Excerpts/ Recently, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee issued a circular calling for a large-scale examination of party workstyle throughout the province. The aim is, through the examination, to correctly assess the situation of each unit and locality, to sum up experiences of building the two civilizations and correcting party workstyle, to promote further a change for the better in the party workstyle, and to ensure smooth progress in the economic structural reform and other tasks.

The circular said: In connection with the requirements of the Provincial CPC Committee, that is to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in party workstyle, we should focus on examining party workstyle education, whose content stresses ideals and discipline. We should sum up the situation and experience of carrying out the economic structural reform. We should correct the new unhealthy tendencies, examine the results of handling major cases, and study problems. In addition, we should emphatically examine the CPC committees at various levels, particularly those at and above the county level, in the work of building party workstyle, taking the lead in correcting party workstyle, and implementing the responsibility system.

The circular said: The method of this examination is to integrate self-examination with sample examination. It is focused on thorough examination. All localities and units must seriously measure themselves by the required standards, and must sum up their experiences. The CPC committees at the upper levels must help those units which face many problems. In connection with the principle of being responsible for one's own task, they should organize manpower to promptly handle any major cases of violating discipline which are discovered through the examination.

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CSO: 4005/203

SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG'S WU JINGHUA AT PROPAGANDA SYSTEM ANNIVERSARY RALLY

HK010319 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Oct 85

/Excerpts/ On the afternoon of 26 October, the regional propaganda system held a 20th anniversary summing-up and commendatory rally in the Lhasa theater. Attending the commendatory rally were Wu Jinghua, secretary of the Regional CPC Committee; Yangling Duojie and Ba Sang, deputy secretaries of the Regional CPC Committee; Dan Zeng, member of the Regional CPC Committee Standing Committee; and responsible comrades of the regional propaganda system.

(Hao Zhitong), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Regional CPC Committee, delivered the summing-up speech at the rally. He said: 1 September this year was the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Xizang Autonomous Region. Celebrating this great day was a great event for the people of all nationalities in our region. All comrades who have been fighting on the propaganda front have overcome difficulties, made concerted efforts, and under the leadership of and vigorously supported by departments concerned, successfully accomplished their tasks of publicizing this great occasion. It has produced an important effect at home and abroad.

On behalf of the Propaganda Department of the Regional CPC Committee and the General Office of the Great Regional 20th Anniversary Occasion, Comrade (Hao Zhitong) expressed heartfelt thanks to all comrades of the propaganda system.

(Zhang Zhiwei), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the Regional CPC Committee, announced the namelist of the advanced collectives and advanced individuals of the propaganda system in the activities of the great 20th anniversary occasion.

Amid the music at the rally, 23 advanced collectives and 115 advanced individuals were presented brocade banners, citations, and prizes.

Yangling Duojie, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, spoke at the rally. He said: The advanced collectives and advanced individuals commended today are the outstanding workers of our propaganda system. It is hoped that they will make still further progress.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

ZANG CADRES PROMOTED ON XIZANG'S POLITICAL-JUDICIAL FRONT

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 21 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Zhang Xiaodong [1728 2556 2639]: "Large Numbers of Zang Political-Judicial Cadres Promoted to Leading Posts"]

[Text] The party committee, political and judicial commission, and various political and judicial departments of Xizang autonomous region earnestly implemented the spirit of the party Central Committee's instructions and vigorously trained and promoted political-judicial cadres of Zang nationality in the past 2 decades. Today, a large group of Zang cadres has been promoted to leading posts in the political and judicial organs of the various levels. The region's political-judicial front has achieved the transformation of making Zang cadres the main body.

When the autonomous region was formed in 1965, most of the leading cadres of the various levels on the political-judicial front were Han people. With the continuous development of the socialist revolution and construction, large groups of Zang cadres matured vigorously and were successively assigned to the various political and judicial departments. After the party Central Committee issued instructions in 1980 and 1984 on the work in Xizang, the regional political and judicial commission and various political and judicial departments, under the leadership of the party committee, earnestly implemented the spirit of the instructions, fulfilled the minority cadre policy and boldly promoted Zang cadres. Today, 70 percent of the region's political-judicial cadres and police are Zang people. Zang comrades serve as the chiefs of the regional public security department, procuratorate, higher court, justice department, and civil affairs department. Zang people are basically the main leaders of the public security and procuratorial organs and courts of the region's 6 prefectures and cities and 74 counties. This group of Zang cadres is generally young in age and has a fairly high level of education. With the vigorous support of the Han cadres, they led the political-judicial cadres and police throughout the region to study earnestly the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, vigorously implemented the party Central Committee's initiating a new phase in political and judicial work and defending and promoting the region's four modernizations program, scored great achievements and produced many meritorious and model workers.

6080/9435
CSO: 4005/153

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN HOLDS RALLY ON 5 NOVEMBER TO SEND OFF CADRES

HK081057 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and the Sichuan Provincial People's Government jointly held a rally to warmly send off cadres of provincial level organs to go to rural areas and factories. Vice Governor Gu Jinchi presided over the rally.

The first group of cadres of provincial level organs in our province who are going to rural areas and factories totals 514 people, of whom 65 are cadres at the departmental level. The oldest is 51 years old, and the youngest is 22 years old. Some 80 percent of them are party or CYL members. Some 70 percent of them have the cultural level of a university or a college or above. This is a force of cadres whose political quality is good, cultural level relatively high, and age relatively young. Beginning today, they will go to counties in distant mountainous areas in Garze, Aba, Liangshan, Fuling, Wanxian, and Daxian, counties which receive financial subsidies, and a number of enterprises whose leadership ability is weak and management poor. They will work there for 1 to 3 years. Together with the cadres and the masses there, they will contribute toward the change of the backward situation in these places as soon as possible.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the rally. He demanded: After going to these places, you comrades must vigorously publicize the spirit of the party conference of delegates, publicize and develop the excellent situation in stability and unity, seriously do well in investigation and study, and do several aspects of practical work well for the people in the mountainous areas. You must serve as good advisers to the local CPC committees and governments, carry out well all reforms in the units where they are, and do well in party rectification.

(Na Jinxiu), director of the Organization Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, made arrangements and explained the several specific matters the cadres face.

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CSO: 4005/203

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN SECRETARY ATTENDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION MEETING

HK121046 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 85

/Excerpt/ The provincial discipline inspection work meeting, sponsored by the Provincial CPC Committee Discipline Inspection Committee, concluded today in Kunming. More than 260 responsible comrades of discipline inspection committees of prefectural, autonomous prefectural, city, and county CPC committees, as well as various provincial departments, participated in the meeting.

The meeting first listened to the speech of Comrade Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, on conveying the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, and the 4th and 5th Plenary sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee. Through study, the participants understood that it is of profound significance that we should further strengthen the building of spiritual civilization at a time when we face a good situation brought about by the reforms. In order to build spiritual civilization, we must strengthen the building of party workstyle and correct unhealthy tendencies. On the one hand, we must strengthen the education in party spirit; and on the other, we must strictly enforce party discipline.

Being the party's department for discipline inspection, we should, under the currently good situation, seriously shoulder this historical task.

The meeting held that in order to conform to the situation, the discipline inspection departments must seriously strengthen the ideological and organizational building of themselves. First, we must make the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates unify the thinking and actions of all discipline inspection cadres. We should further establish the thinking and workstyle of seeking truth from facts and tackling tough issues. According to the instructions of the central authorities, we should seriously examine party workstyle and discipline. All problems exposed concerning leading cadres must be strictly dealt with. In particular, we must seriously handle the major and important cases, consolidate various companies and centers, and hit indepth serious economic crimes, so as to create a new situation in discipline inspection work and make contributions for building the two civilizations. Comrades (Luo Yanzhong), deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and (Chen Bo) from the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification make speeches at the concluding session. They worked out specific arrangements for the next step in discipline inspection work.

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CSO: 4005/203

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN LEADER ON PROBLEMS IN SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK260249 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 85

/Excerpts/ On the morning of 25 October, Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Zhu Zhihui made a speech at the provincial conference of county CPC committee secretaries, on the question of vigorously stepping up the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

Zhu Zhihui said: The party committees, government, and PLA units in Yunnan have done a lot of working building socialist spiritual civilization in the province, bringing about a notable change in the mental outlook of the people. This must be fully affirmed. However, the results of this are not good enough. We must pay full attention to this problem.

Analyzing the reasons for this problem, he said: First, we have failed to pay serious attention to building socialist spiritual civilization. This is specifically expressed in failure to attach sufficient importance to the relationship between material and spiritual civilization or to make a sufficient estimate of the complexity and difficulty of reform. We also have muddled and even erroneous ideas on what measures to apply to mobilize the masses' enthusiasm in reform of the economic structure and socialist construction. Hence, the importance of strengthening ideological and political work in the new situation has not attracted proper attention.

Second, the guiding ideas and the work methods for ideological and political work cannot meet the needs of the new situation.

Third, the ideological and political work contingent is untidday and unstable, and its quality is not good enough. We must seriously sum up these experiences and lessons.

We must bring about a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood in the next 2 years, to ensure the smooth progress of building material civilization.

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CSO: 4005/203

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN LEGISLATION ON MINORITY-NATIONALITY AFFAIRS

HK020339 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Oct 85

/Text/ The forum of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on legislation in minority-nationality affairs concluded in the Kunming People's Shengli Hall yesterday afternoon /27 October/. Yan Yiquan, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over yesterday's forum.

Li Guiying, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke at the forum. She said: This forum has been held very well. All of us have heightened our understanding of the importance of legislation in minority-nationality affairs, defined our tasks, and aroused the enthusiasm of all quarters. She hopes: After your return, under the leadership of the CPC committees of your localities, you must seriously conduct investigation and study, do well in taking the mass line, set up the autonomy regulations drafting groups of all autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties, put them on a sound basis, and do a better job in legislation in minority-nationality affairs.

During the forum, the comrades seriously studied the relevant documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the constitution, the law of regional autonomy of minority nationalities, and other relevant documents; listened to a report made by Wang Lianfang, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, on several problems of legislation in minority-nationality affairs in our province which need further solution; seriously studied and discussed the method of enforcement of the PRC law of regional autonomy of minority nationalities; and put forward some very good suggestions and views on revision. They all studied how to draft and rewrite the regulations on autonomy of autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties.

During the forum, He Zhiqiang, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor; Li Fuiying, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Qi Shan and Yan Yiquan, vice chairman; (Shi Ning), director of the General Office of the NPC Nationalities Committee; and responsible comrades of departments concerned also attended and spoke. They expressed their opinions on the importance and necessity of legislation in minority-nationality affairs and on some problems they had put forward.

Liu Shusheng, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, attended yesterday's forum and spoke. He said: Legislation in minority-nationality affairs

is extremely important work. Doing this work well is of very important significance for pushing forward and promoting the development of economic and cultural construction in the minority-nationality areas and for enabling the people to get rich as soon as possible. He hoped: All will grasp the study, publicity, and implementation of the law of regional autonomy of minority nationalities as a re-education in the party's policy toward minority nationalities so as to make all aspects of our work advance one more step.

Attending yesterday's forum were Qi Shan, Wang Lianfang, and (Wang Ming), vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and responsible persons of departments concerned.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN SCORES ACHIEVEMENTS IN DEVELOPING EDUCATION

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 85 p 1

[Article: "Yunnan Basically Achieves Personnel Training Goal Set in Sixth 5-year Plan"]

[Text] This reporter recently learned from the Yunnan provincial statistics bureau that, during the Sixth 5-year Plan, Yunnan earnestly followed the principle of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" and made outstanding achievements in education. The goal of personnel training set in the plan was basically achieved, the structure of secondary education was rationally readjusted, progress was made in popularizing elementary education, adult education was somewhat strengthened and the quality of teachers was somewhat improved, resulting in a vigorous development of a new phase in education as a whole.

Higher Education. Last year, the number of Yunnan's regular institutions of higher learning grew to 24, an increase of 6 over 1980. According to estimate, this year's enrollment in regular colleges and universities will be 30,500, an increase of 68 percent over 1980; the number of 5-year college graduates will reach 26,600, an increase of 25 percent or more compared with that of the Fifth 5-year Plan period. It indicates that the goal of personnel training set in the Sixth 5-year Plan will be completed above quota. The training of graduate students in institutions of higher learning also made a fairly significant progress. The enrollment of graduate students last year was 376, an increase of 292, or 3.5 times, compared with 1980. In addition, Yunnan vigorously raised the proportion of specialized students and expanded the scale of training in such urgently needed fields as government and law, finance and economics, light industry, chemical industrial analysis and general-purpose machinery.

Vocational and Technical Education; Structure of Secondary Education. Last year, the number of Yunnan's technical secondary schools grew to 109, an increase of 9 over 1980. This year's enrollment in such schools is expected to reach 51,500, an increase of 28.1 percent over 1980. The enrollment of agricultural secondary schools this year shows an increase of more than 7 times over 1980. There are increases in the proportions of technical and agricultural secondary school enrollments among regular middle schools.

Popularization of Elementary Education. This year's elementary school enrollment is expected to reach 5.2 million, completing the Sixth 5-year Plan 21 percent above quota. Last year, the school attendance rate of children 7 to 11 years of age reached 92.2 percent, an increase of 7.5 percent over 1980. It is anticipated that the basic popularization of elementary education by around 70 percent of the counties called for in the plan will be basically achieved. Yunan's kindergarten enrollment this year is expected to be over 180,000, an increase of 80 percent or more over 1980.

Adult Education. In meeting the need of economic reform and social development, Yunnan's adult education during the Sixth 5-year Plan vigorously developed in a wide variety of ways. Last year, enrollment in adult higher education reached 14,100, an increase of 38.2 percent over 1980, classes of broadcasting and television universities grew to 342, and enrollment was 8,981, an increase of 1.3 times over 1980.

Quality of Teachers. Last year, full-time college and university teachers numbered 5,633, an increase of 1,279, or 29.4 percent, over 1980, including increases of 1.3 times in the number of professors and assistant professors and 21.3 percent in the number of lecturers, and full-time technical secondary school teachers numbered 4,243, an increase of 922, or 27.8 percent, over 1980. The cultural quality of full-time regular middle and elementary school teachers somewhat improved. The proportion of elementary school teachers graduating from technical secondary and senior middle schools and above rose from the 41.9 percent of 1981 to 49.8 percent.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN HOLDS DISCIPLINE INSPECTION--A work conference convened by the Sichuan Provincial CPC Discipline Inspection Commission concluded in Chengdu yesterday. The meeting exchanged experiences in correcting new unhealthy trends and tackling major and important cases and made arrangements for current work. The meeting demanded that, in the new situation, the province seriously grasp the work of investigating and dealing with major and important cases as a key aspect of promoting party rectification and straightening out party style and the essential requirement of spurring a fundamental turn for the better in social atmosphere, ensuring and promoting reforms, and developing the excellent situation of stability and unity. It is also an extremely important content and measure in strengthening the building of socialist spiritual civilization. It is necessary to bring into full play the role of the responsible departments, choose the targets with accuracy, concentrate forces, and work hard to make breakthroughs. At the same time it is essential to seek truth from facts and strictly act according to policies. The meeting also made arrangements for a major check on party style this year. /Excerpts/ /Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 2 Nov 85/ 12228

PROVINCIAL FEDERATION HOLDS MEETING--On 10 November, the Provincial Federation of Societies of Philosophy and Social Sciences held the second representative meeting in Chengdu. It was attended by more than 200 people, including over 160 representatives from other parts of the province, and guests from 14 provinces, cities, autonomous regions and parties concerned. Comrade Xu Chuan presided over the meeting. Comrade Yang Rudai spoke at the meeting on creating a new situation in the province's social sciences work. Song Xiren, standing committee vice chairman of the Provincial Federation of Societies of Philosophy and Social Sciences, delivered a work report at the meeting. Comrade Tan Qilong also made a speech at the meeting. The meeting adopted the decision on studying and acting in the spirit /word indistinct/ National Conference of Party Delegates, the new constitution of the federation, and the namelist of the 3d committee's 144 members. The meeting appointed four veteran comrades honorary chairmen of the new committee. They were Tan Qilong, Du Xinyuan, Ren Baige and Zhang Xiushu. The meeting also appointed 15 comrades, including Peng Dixian and Ma Shitu, as advisors to the federation. /Text/ /Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 11 Nov 85/ 12228

PU CHAOZHU MEETS PLA HEROES--Yesterday afternoon /11 November/, leading comrades of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Government, the Kunming

City CPC Committee, and the Yunnan Military District, went to the place where the fifth subgroup of the PLA Heroic Exemplary Figures Report Group were staying, to meet the heroic exemplary figures of the report group. At 1700 hours, leading comrades, including Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; He Zhiqiang, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor; Zhu Zhihui, Li Shuji, and Liu Shusheng, deputy secretaries of the Provincial CPC Committee; Zhao Tingguang, Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member; Dao Guodong, vice governor; Liang Lin, secretary general of the Provincial CPC Committee; (Dai Wenzhong), deputy secretary of the Kunming City CPC Committee; and (Sun Peiting), deputy commander of the Yunnan Military District, went to the (Yuantong) hotel, where the heroic exemplary figures were staying, to have a cordial conversation with the heroic exemplary figures, /Excerpts/ /Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 85/ 12228

OPENING OF CADRES' STUDY CLASS--In order to further study and act in the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, the Provincial Party School acted in accordance with the requirements of the Provincial CPC Committee and opened, on the morning of 11 November, the first study class for cadres at prefectural, department, and bureau levels. The class was attended by over 100 people, including the propaganda department directors of 17 prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city CPC committees. Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, made a mobilization speech. In connection with the actual conditions of the province, he gave a guidance lecture on the present situation and reforms. The provincial party school plans to organize five study classes for cadres, which would last half a month each. During the course, other leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee will also give guidance lectures to the class. /Text/ /Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 85/ 12228

SICHUAN'S PERSONNEL CHANGES--Decision of Sichuan people's congress standing committee on personnel changes (passed on 27 September 1985). Appointments: Pu Haiqing [5543 3189 3237] as chairman (concurrent) of the planned economy commission; Gu Jinchí [7357 6855 3069] as chairman (concurrent) of the organizational commission; Du Hengchan [2629 1854 3934] as chairman of the construction commission; Guo Hongxi [6753 3163 0823] as director of the communications department; Ji Fucang [0679 4395 0221] as chief of the auditing bureau. Removals: Jiang Minkuan [5592 3046 1401] as concurrent chairman of the planned economy commission; He Haoju [0149 6787 3515] as concurrent chairman of the organizational commission; Kang Zhonglun [1660 0112 0243] as director of the urban-rural construction and environmental protection department. Appointments: Zhao Xiyao [6392 1585 1031] as deputy chief procurator of the people's procuratorate and member of the procuratorial commission. Removals: Wang Shanbo [3769 0810 0590] as deputy chief procurator of the people's procuratorate and member of the procuratorial commission. [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 85 p 1] 6080/9435

CSO: 4005/152

NORTH REGION

INVESTIGATION ON ONE-CHILD FAMILIES IN RURAL TIANJIN CONDUCTED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 29 Jul 85
pp 20-24

[Article by Ling Baicen [0407 2672 1478] and Gao Erguang [7559 1422 0342], of the Tianjin Municipal Family Planning Commission: "An Investigation on the Childbearing Situation Among One-Child Specialized Households in the Rural Suburbs of Tianjin Municipality"]

[Text] In order to find out how to do a good job in family planning work in the new situation in rural areas and to understand the impact of the reform of the rural economic structure on the peasants' ideas about childbearing, we conducted an initial investigation on the conditions of nearly 1,000 one-child specialized households in the rural areas and counties around Tianjin Municipality.

Tianjin Municipality has a rural population of 4.13 million people in 882,000 households. Since the beginning of the structural economic reform, the social and economic structures have taken on tremendous changes, and a number of specialized households have become rich through hard work. According to statistics of the latter half of 1984, there were already 180,000 specialized households, or 20.4 percent of the total number of peasant households, in the suburbs of Tianjin. They represent the advanced productive forces in the rural areas.

In the past few years, with the development of the rural economy, the peasants have generally increased their earnings. The per capita income of peasants in Tianjin was 522 yuan in 1984, four times that in 1980. The income of specialized households increased more rapidly than the ordinary peasant households. According to an investigation of 480 one-child specialized households in Jinghai County, their per capita income in 1983 was 633.8 yuan, twice as much as that of the entire county for the same period. Compared with the year before they became specialized households, their per capita income increased by 140 percent, and the increase was more than 200 percent for 27.3 percent of them. Some of the households earned more than 20,000 yuan for the year. Their material living standards have improved markedly, and many have built brick houses, put money in the bank and bought high-grade household and consumer goods. The peasants' changing ways of work and life are pounding at certain old, traditional concepts,

including the concept on childbearing which has begun to show new changes. The developing situation and the appearance of new population and production conditions and problems have brought new tasks for family planning work.

I. The childbearing ideas of the special-household peasants are beginning to change from "more sons and greater happiness" to "fewer births, better rearing."

The following are the major factors which are causing the changes in the childbearing wishes of peasants of the specialized households from "more sons and greater happiness" to "fewer births, better rearing."

1. To start a business and get rich, it is necessary to put in more labor. At present, rural families in Tianjin tend to become smaller. According to an investigation, independent three-member families make up about 70 percent of the total number of rural families. Since the implementation of the system of contracted responsibilities with remuneration linked to output, many families have found that it is not enough to have only one working man, and that it is necessary for the woman to join in production. And women can do extremely well and even become the main force in certain specialized occupations such as poultry raising, handicraft and so forth. Of the women in 12 one-child specialized households in Chuanziying, Nanjiao District, one is unable to directly take part in production because of her seriously ill child, but all the other 11 play a major role in family production. In 1984, the women of 957 specialized households in Nancaicun Township, Wuqing County, had an average annual income of 900 yuan, and the highest earner among them made 3,600 yuan that year. Once a woman becomes the main force in making her family rich, she will no longer be willing to have herself tied down by children and heavy household chores. In Dongzhuangzi Township, Ninghe County, a couple of a specialized household raised 2,500 chickens and 17 hogs. After 2 years of hard work, they became known by the entire township as a 10,000-yuan household. In 1984, the wife became pregnant despite the use of contraceptives. At first, she wanted to keep the child, her second, by hiding her pregnancy under the excuse that her chicken coops permitted no visitors. In the fourth month of her pregnancy, her ideological struggle became very acute. She wondered: "If I give birth to another child, who is going to take care of the more than 2,000 chickens and the hogs?" She thought it over and over and finally had an abortion. Someone asked her afterwards: "You have money, and why should you worry about the fine?" She said: "I was not worried about the fine, but my work is more important."

As women are playing a bigger role in making their families rich, their position in the family is also becoming more important, which further heightens their enthusiasm to work and get rich. A woman of a specialized household by the name of Wu, in Nanjiao District, was ordered out of the house by her mother-in-law because she gave birth to a girl, and she wished to have another child, a boy, to prove herself. Then the couple contracted for running the village fish pond and icehouse, and they quickly prospered. Each month they gave mother some pocket money, and at the Spring Festival they gave her 60 yuan. When his younger sister got married, they sent her a gift of 100 yuan. That a woman can start a business as well as a man is an education

for the mother-in-law, who now voluntarily comes over to help the daughter-in-law take care of the baby. The young couple, with ease of mind, now put all their energies into production, no longer thinking about having a son.

2. To start a business and get rich, it is necessary to have knowledge. In order to learn production technique and understand market information, an obviously increasing number of one-child specialized households are taking part in various kinds of part-time studies and subscribing to newspapers and periodicals. I spot checked 100 one-child specialized households in Ninghe County, and found that 84 percent of them subscribe to newspapers and periodicals. There are 29 one-child households specializing in chicken-raising in Baiyangshu Village, Jinghai County. All the families have subscribed to newspapers, bought books and publications on chicken-raising science and participated in cultural and technical studies at their spare time. Many of their women folks attend evening classes on chicken-raising technique, carrying their babies with them. They regret that they did not read more in the past, and now in specialized production work, they feel an acute shortage in knowledge and information. Although their work during the day is very busy and tiring, they insist on studying at night to acquire needed specialized knowledge. They say: "We have a television set at home, but no time to enjoy it." "We can hardly take care of one child, how can we have another child?" Their way of life is changing, so are the things they pursue in life, and they are impelled to have fewer children so as to lessen the burden of raising children.

3. To start a business and get rich requires capital. Most one-child couples have not been married very long. Their means are limited, and they have little to start with. After they become a specialized household with the money they worked very hard to earn and save, they want to expand their business when they have more money to invest, and do not want the expenses of having more children. Wang Jingquan, of a specialized fishery household in Caijiabao Township, Hangu District, bought a small boat with 250 yuan he had saved for new dresses for his wife at their wedding. The couple braved wind and rain, worked hard and saved bit by bit. Six months later, they saved enough money to change to a bigger boat. In 1984, they again saved enough to buy a motorized junk, and they began to make much more money. From their own experience, these specialized households intimately understand how difficult it is to start from scratch, and on the question of children, they say with deep conviction: "We would rather invest the money we save in production expansion than paying fines for having more children." "The purpose of getting rich is to lead a happy life, and not to pay fines." Some specialized households have become rich with the help of state loans. Grateful for the government's support, they express their stand on the question of childbearing in no uncertain terms: "We follow the party's instruction and will not go against it."

4. People now want quality in children, and the cost of upbringing is increasing. With the improvement of the specialized households' living standards, the cost of the upbringing of an only child is also increasing. In the villages which have prospered sooner, an ordinary household spends an average of 30 to 40 yuan on the child, which is not below the current

urban level. The traditional idea that "one more child means one more cup of water in the pot" has changed. Most of the households which have become rich sooner owe their success to "able people" with special skills or knowledge. Therefore, the peasants not only want to see their children well fed and clothed, but even more eagerly hope that their children will receive good early education like the city children. Many young people of specialized households have seen the older generation being weighed down by the burden of too many children, and they themselves have suffered from having too many brothers and sisters, which made it impossible for them to have a good education. Today they deeply understand the importance of knowledge and are willing to invest in their children's intellectual development. At present, more than 80 percent of the villages in Tianjin have set up training classes for preschool children. Parents of one-child specialized households generally demand that the kindergarten teachers be "certified." They eagerly hope that more children's books, educational toys and nutritious food can be made available to the countryside. Many people are planning to save more money for their children to go to college in the future. This is also a vivid reflection of one aspect of the qualitative change in the peasants' attitude toward childbearing. The peasants have become rich, and they want better upbringing and education for their children. This is conducive to helping them make the change toward having fewer children.

5. There is hope for support in old age. With the development of the rural economy, family savings and collective welfare services are growing year after year, which provides the material basis for people to be assured of a worry-free old age. In the past, old peasants were worried about having no money, having no one to do house repairs and fetch water for them and having no one to look after them when they were sick. Now, most of the specialized households have money in the bank. They can support their old folks and look forward to their own security in old age. They have a different view from the traditional concept of "having sons for old-age support." A person from a one-child specialized household told us: "You cannot always count on your children, but you can on your money, for security in old age." We investigated 10 one-child specialized households in Nanjiao District, and made a comparison between conditions before and after they became rich. We discovered that the number of households able to support their aged parents had increased from 4 to 10. Yin Chunxiang, his wife and their only daughter were one of the specialized households in Chuanziying Village, Nanjiao District. The family formerly lived on a monthly wage of some 50 yuan and found it very difficult to support their parents and to repair their adobe hut each year. So they hoped very much to have an "additional working man." Then they contracted to manage a fish pond, and the wife also added to the family's earnings by stitching soles to uppers of slippers. They have since prospered and have money to spend. They plan to build a four-room brick house equipped with methane gas and running water this year, and they want their aged parents to live with them in the new house. In this way, the problems of taking care of their parents and repairing the mud hut will all be solved. He said with emotion: "In the past, the poorer a peasant was, the more children he wanted to have, and the more children he had, the poorer he became." Now we have become rich by working hard for it, and we feel that having more children can only be a drag. From now on, I am going

to save my money, and when I am old, my child will do as I say." He and his wife both expressed willingness to respond to the party's call and have only one child. Now, many villages and townships have set up peasant pension systems, and some have opened homes for the old. With the continuing rural development, the peasants' major production and living conditions have improved, and heavy physical labor is reduced; step by step highways are built to serve every village; gradually every family moves into brick houses with running water; and more and more commercial and service outlets are being established, making things much more convenient for the peasants. All this is helping to rid the peasants of the traditional idea of relying on more children for support in old age.

Because of the above-mentioned five factors, the one-child specialized households, in comparison with peasant households in general on the matter of childbearing, are more likely to feel grateful to the party's policy to allow the people to get rich and willing to respond to the government's call to have only one child. Generally speaking, they are more determined now than before they became rich. And they are relatively more receptive to propaganda on the party's population policy and guidance on the implementation of contraceptive measures. If we can take advantage of these circumstances and do good work among these people, it will contribute to promoting family planning. We analyzed the childbearing wishes of 100 one-child specialized households in Ninghe County, and compared their present attitude with their attitude before they became rich. We found that the number of people who consciously respond to the call to have only one child has increased from 7 before they got rich to 21 now, that the number of those who are not firmly determined has dropped from 32 to 19, and that the remaining 60 hope to have a second child in the future when the childbirth policy is less strictly enforced, but they are still willing to follow the stipulations of the current policy for the time being.

II. We are faced with three problems.

In the new situation when the economic development trend is conducive to population control and when as many as 95 percent of the rural families in the municipality are covered by family planning work, is it all right to let up a little on family planning work? Based on our investigation, we feel that family planning work not only must not be relaxed in the slightest degree, but must be constantly upgraded in keeping with the developing situation in the countryside.

1. Some of the specialized households have the idea of "getting rich first and having more children later," and this potentially negative factor must not be underestimated.

In the countryside, the traditional ideas of "raising sons for support in old age" and relying on sons to "carry on the family name" still stubbornly persist, and the tradition and custom about "men get married and women get married off" and the actual differences between male and female workers are still very conspicuous. Influenced by these factors, many people of the one-child specialized households feel that "one child is not enough, two will

be good, and more will not be wanted." Our investigation shows that about 80 percent of the specialized households hope to have two children. This kind of thinking is contradictory to the current population policy. If ideological and educational work fails to keep up, and the economic sanctions become ineffective, then after some of the specialized households become rich, it is very possible that they will lose no time in trying to have a second child. At present, the problem is mainly with families with a daughter but no son, and it has given new substance to the idea of "carrying on the family name": people worry that it is difficult for a daughter to carry on certain specialized productions, and that after she is married off, there will be no one to inherit the family's 10,000-yuan property. Two kinds of people among the specialized households with daughters but no sons are most unstable in their thinking. One kind are of families where the husband is mainly responsible for the rather high income, and the wife is of child-bearing age but plays no major production role. The other kind are "able people" who have some special professional skills and are not afraid of economic sanctions by their superiors. Of the Dongjiao District's 38 families which gave birth to children outside of plan in 1984, 6 belong to this kind of people. For example, a specially skilled village-run factory manager was dismissed because he had an additional child, but he continued to do the manager's work as a contract employee, earning a daily wage of 3 yuan, which was no less than what he made before. This shows that as far as these people are concerned, it is no longer effective to limit childbirths by administrative or economic means.

2. There is an obviously growing tendency to get married earlier. The late-marriage rate in rural Tianjin fell from 96 percent in 1980 to 56.4 percent in 1984. According to investigation in four villages in the suburbs of Tianjin, 143 couples married in 1984, and only 27 percent of the brides were over 23 years old. The investigation also shows that more than 80 percent of young men and women aged 18-19 were already engaged to be married. There are more reasons than one for people to get married earlier. One common psychological reason is that in more affluent villages the men want to have a wife as early as possible in order to get another working person or additional land contract, while the women hope to find a husband as early as possible in their own affluent village so that they won't be married off elsewhere, and that in poorer villages or households, the daughters hope to be married into a richer family. If these tendencies are not positively guided but allowed to spread unchecked, it will be detrimental to the effort to slow down the peaking birth rate and to the sound physical and mental development of the young people.

3. It is urgently necessary for family planning work to be adapted to the developing situation and constantly improved and upgraded.

There is a lack of sense of honor among the one-child specialized households. At present, some specialized households have taken "one-child certificates" mainly because they are limited by economic factors or because they feel they have no choice but to follow the main trend. We found in our investigation that the specialized households which have also won the distinction as spiritual-civilization households are more highly conscious in implementing

the birth policy and willing to "make some contributions to society" on the question of childbearing. Therefore, sufficient attention should be paid to the question of how to help the one-child specialized households turn themselves into "civilized households" both materially and spiritually and guide them in building happy and content new families and accelerating the change in their idea about childbearing.

The one-child families require effective support so that they can get rich. They hope that the government will give them preferential treatment in providing loans, introducing production fields, learning production techniques, supplying economic information and so forth. This will prove to be greater encouragement than paying child care subsidies to one-child families.

To varying degrees, there is a common feeling in propaganda and education on family planning at the grassroots levels: They are vague and general in substance and oversimplified in methods. Such methods as holding rallies, making reports, and simple preachings produce little result. How to inject ideological education into every link of family planning work and to combine closely education with services and provision of scientific knowledge so that propaganda and education work will have attraction and appeal--this is a new task.

With the continued reform of the rural economic structure, more and more people are drifting away from the rural areas. But so far there is no appropriate and sound way to control this part of the masses of childbearing age.

III. Five suggestions for improving family planning work.

1. It is necessary to combine the work in three areas, ideological education, passing on knowledge, and providing material guarantees, and to coordinate the efforts of all departments concerned to promote family planning.

On this question we think it is necessary to (1) pay attention to the one-child families and help them get rich more quickly, for example, helping the one-child families (especially working women) learn production skills, opening up job opportunities for them, providing them with economic information, exposing them to experiences on how to get rich and so forth in coordination with departments concerned; (2) under the unified leadership of the party and government at various levels, organize the family planning, public health, child care, cultural, finance and trade, civil affairs, women's federation, CYL and other departments concerned to cooperate with each other in guiding the young people to marry at a more mature age and serving peasant women of childbearing age in such areas as birth control, eugenics, better child care, better education and health care for women; (3) encourage family planning cadres to become close friends to the masses of childbearing age, have heart-to-heart talks with them and help them dispel worries and solve problems; and (4) strive to support the departments concerned to do a good job in collective welfare services and positively solve the problems of taking care of the old.

2. It is necessary to improve rural propaganda and education work in both substance and method, striving for regularity and practical results.

Based on our investigation, we think that in substance propaganda should combine education on ideas of childbirth and education on patriotism, using the changes that have occurred in national, local, and people's conditions from before to after the implementation of the structural economic reform and the implementation of family planning to show the relationship between fewer childbirths and the prosperity of the country, the village and the family; that it is necessary to educate the young peasants on ideals and encourage them to dedicate themselves to the great socialist cause, get rich without forgetting their responsibilities to the country and strive to be a new type of peasants with both material wealth and spiritual culture; that it is necessary to combine population control with education on improving population quality and guide and help the young peasants to concentrate their efforts on improving the quality of themselves and their only sons and daughters; that it is necessary to do propaganda on marriage at a suitably more mature age and publicize the country's population and birth policy in the present stage; and that it is necessary to disseminate scientific knowledge in birth control, eugenics, better child care, and better education. On propaganda methods, greater emphasis should be placed on enlightenment and guidance, and less on instillation and sermonizing.

First it is necessary to make vigorous efforts through education with typical examples to publicize the advanced thinking and deeds of families doing well both materially and spiritually, cultivate the sense of political honor of these families and demonstrate the principles with facts. Secondly it is necessary to conduct propaganda in a penetrating way on a continuing basis and through many channels, fully relying on the social forces and making use of the modern propaganda means and positions. At present, cultural and propaganda equipment and facilities are constantly increasing in the countryside. So long as we know how to use them, it is possible that propaganda work for family planning can be conducted in a lively way, loved and welcomed by the masses. On propaganda methods, attention should also be paid to providing direct guidance in people's homes and correctly treating those who are backward.

3. It is necessary to improve administrative work in keeping with the developing situation.

With the changes in the rural economic structure and the distribution of the labor force, it is necessary to readjust properly the existing ranks of family planning cadres and form a new working setup. The distribution of the labor force differs greatly from township to township and from village to village and keeps changing. The establishment of a family planning network should be adapted to the times and the local conditions. For example, more than 10,000 new economic associations have already been established in the rural suburbs of Tianjin. Some villages have dozens and even hundreds of organized men working on jobs in other places, and there are relatively stable labor organizations. Consideration may be given to assigning family planning cadres to the larger new economic associations and drawing up appropriate control measures.

4. The birth policy should be perfected step by step.

On the premise of guaranteeing that China's population will be kept under 1.2 billion by the end of the century, population control tasks should be fulfilled at each level under a responsibility system. After multiple births and second births outside of plans are brought under effective control, we should on the one hand allow more people in the rural areas to have a second child with guidance and in a well-planned way and continue to improve the birth policy. On the other hand, we should conscientiously implement the policy of reward and preferential treatment for peasants who choose to have only one child on their own free will so that the rural birth policy will become more fair and reasonable, winning popular support and making it easy for cadres to do their work.

5. It is necessary to strengthen cadre training and improve cadre quality.

With the in-depth development of family planning work, both new and old cadres of the family planning system are faced with the pressing task of improving themselves. Leading cadres at all levels should gradually turn themselves from experience types into scientific types. It is necessary to conduct investigation and study, be well-informed in good time, learn quantitative and qualitative analysis, grasp the principal contradictions and push the work forward. Family planning work at the grassroots level should change from the administrative type into the service type, combining administration with services. For this reason, cadres at all levels should diligently study the party's rural economic policy and scientific knowledge on birth control, eugenics, better child care and education to meet the requirements of the new situation.

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI LEADER STRESSES NO RELAXING PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK120257 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The provincial planned parenthood work conference concluded in Taiyuan on 11 November after 4 days in session. Zhang Weiqing, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the propaganda department, delivered a report entitled "Further strengthen leadership over planned parenthood work, persistently grasp the two kinds of production simultaneously, and strictly control population growth." He demanded that the party and government leaders at all levels be guided by the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates, assign planned parenthood work a position of still greater importance, and work ceaselessly to get a good grasp of this task and produce good results.

He expressed the hope that all party and CYL members and cadres will implement the principles and policies on planned parenthood in a model way, spontaneously respond to the party's call for each couple to have only one child, and also take the lead in working on their relatives and friends.

At the conclusion of the meeting, provincial CPC committee secretary Li Ligong listened to the participants' views and suggestions on doing a good job of planned parenthood work. He stressed: Planned parenthood work cannot be relaxed. The work is to be focused on the rural areas. The finance departments at all levels must help the planned parenthood departments to solve the problem of funds. Planned parenthood work personnel must overcome difficulties and strive to do their work well. Party and government departments must thoroughly investigate and deal seriously with cases of dealing blows at and framing planned parenthood work personnel.

/9365

CSO: 4005/204

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN RAISES FUNDS FOR SCHOOLS, IMPROVES EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 17 Oct 85 p 1

[Article: "Tianjin Mayor Li Ruihuan Scores Achievements in Promoting Education"]

[Text] Many cadres and residents of Tianjin praised Mayor Li Ruihuan [2621 3843 3883] for his determination in promoting education and for solving many difficult and major problems of concern to the broad masses of parents, students, and teachers.

Li Ruihuan made intensive investigations and studies, constantly exchanged views with the responsible comrades in charge of education in the city party committee and government, and concretely handled educational work. He invited the responsible comrades of the municipal people's congress standing committee and the CPPCC to inspect and supervise educational work. With the joint effort of the cadres of the various levels and the broad masses, it took the 12 suburban counties only 7 months to raise more than 40 million yuan to renovate the middle and elementary school buildings, solving problems which usually required 8 or 9 years. With the mayor's initiation and promotion, all 656 middle and elementary schools in the urban area established contact with enterprise units, party and government organs and military units, thereby winning the effective support of all circles in society. To commend outstanding teachers and educational workers making major contributions, the municipal government allocated 1 million yuan to set up an educational encouragement fund. It also decided to create an education research institute in order to improve the quality of education.

In March last year, Li Ruihuan was disturbed by a survey report of the city's education bureau. The report stated: According to the statistics from a survey of the 12 suburban counties in early 1984, 20,740 buildings of 1,729 rural middle and elementary schools were in disrepair, and 100,000 sets of wooden desks and chairs were still short. The figures reminded Li Ruihuan of conditions seen by him not long ago in Baodi county's Chentaizi village: The foundations of the elementary school buildings had subsided; cracks appeared in the walls; the windows had no glass. Li Ruihuan was determined to change the situation.

Nevertheless, the city government in the past made annual allocations to repair rural school buildings, and the largest annual allocation was 5 million

yuan, but the problems were not truly resolved. How would the conditions of the rural school buildings be changed within a relatively short time? From the typical experiences of raising money for education, Li Ruihuan recognized the strengths of the masses and all circles in society. In April last year, he called a forum of the 12 suburban county magistrates and decided to raise funds and change the conditions of rural schools before the end of the year. He repeatedly reminded everyone that the goal of raising funds for education was not merely to solve the practical problems, but what was even more important was to improve, through such activities, the broad masses of rural cadres' understanding of the importance of education.

With the progress of fund raising, the cadres and peasants realized more and more clearly that repairing the dilapidated buildings and promoting education were for the benefit of future generations and constituted the long-range plan for the prosperity and development of the country. Many counties, townships, and villages released funds and material to make repairs. Some rural cadres interrupted their own building projects and donated lumber and girders to the schools. Last year, specialized transport householder Han Jingtian [7281 2529 3944] of Jizhuang village in the northern suburbs donated more than 17,000 yuan to build a young people's activities room for the village elementary school, and this year he gave more than 20,000 yuan of his receipts in the first half of the year to the school. Many basic level cadres who had been indifferent in the past gave serious attention to education. Some formulated plans for teacher training and others replenished the books of the schools, added teaching facilities and actively performed good and solid deeds for education.

All these made Li Ruihuan realize more profoundly that, to change the feeling of scorn for education and teachers, besides strengthening propaganda and education, what was more important was to make the leaders of all levels and people in all fields come into contact with and understand education in the course of showing concern and rendering support, to turn supporting education into a conscious act and to form a social trend. Last August, Li Ruihuan mobilized the profitable units in the city to form links with the middle and elementary schools and, according to their capacities, help the schools solve some practical difficulties. After observing the conditions of the schools with which they were linked, the leaders of many units felt that developing education required walking on two legs. They took immediate action and rendered support in raising money, adding equipment, repairing buildings and making the campuses green.

Right at the start of the work to mobilize the masses to raise money and improve rural educational conditions, Li Ruihuan stressed the down-to-earth style. He told the suburban county magistrates: "Rather than incorrect directions and unclear principles, we often failed in many of our tasks in the past because our style was not firm and our effort not earnest." Under his supervision and encouragement, many districts and counties accompanied tasks with measures, inspections with plans, and discipline with education. From the districts to the townships and villages, the southern and western suburban districts clarified the responsibilities and assigned special persons in fund raising, construction progress, engineering quality, and material supply.

Li Ruihuan practiced what he preached and regularly inspected how the various circles in society rendered support to education. Recently, the day after returning from his visit to Japan, he called a meeting of the responsible persons of the city's departments, co-missions, offices and industrial bureaus to clarify the conditions of forming links between plants and schools and express views on the next step of the work.

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI EXAMINES IMPLEMENTATION OF POLICY ON INTELLECTUALS

HK051507 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] The provincial CPC committee has decided to send work groups to all prefectures and cities to conduct an overall examination of policies on intellectuals. The leading group for implementing policies on intellectuals under the provincial CPC committee has earnestly studied the examination work, and has selected some 40 comrades from the organizational, united front work and the propaganda departments of the provincial CPC committee; the provincial economics commission; the provincial scientific committee; the provincial education department; the provincial personnel bureau; the provincial scientific and technological association; the provincial scientific and technological cadres bureau; the provincial Overseas Chinese affairs office; and the provincial national defense industry and science office to form 14 examination groups. The groups are led by responsible comrades of all relevant provincial departments and commissions and the office for implementing policies on intellectuals under the provincial CPC committee and will be dispatched to all prefectures and cities to conduct the examination. All prefectures and cities will also select some personnel to cooperate with the examination groups in conducting the examination.

In order to achieve the desired results in the examination, the comrades of the groups have earnestly studied the documents of the central leadership and the provincial CPC committee on implementing policies on intellectuals. The provincial CPC committee demanded that the examination groups systematically conduct investigations in all places and implement policies on all intellectuals. In order to discover all the facts, the examination groups must coordinate with local party organizations in solving problems on the spot in line with the relevant policies. They must not make a show of momentum, or carry out the work perfunctorily, and must not pay lip service. They must genuinely promote their work by conducting the examination. The main targets of the examination are state cadres mainly engaged in mental labor and those for whom policies have not been implemented. In the examination it is necessary to pay particular attention to the implementation of policies on secondary and primary school teachers. The examination group of the provincial national defense science and industry office must pay more attention to examining the implementation of policies on engineering and technological personnel. After the examination, all the groups must comprehensively analyze the results so as to push forward the work of implementing policies on intellectuals in the province. Examination

groups will go to 10 prefectures and cities, including Lingfen, Yuncheng, Jinzhong, Luliang, Yanbei, Xinzhou, Datong, Changzhi, (Jincheng), and Yangquan and the province's national defense science and industry office before 5 November to conduct examinations and will inspect the work of implementing policies on intellectuals in Taiyuan City and all provincial departments and bureaus in early December.

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CSO: 4005/204

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN SECRETARY SPEAKS AT CPC STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION

SK250451 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 22 October, the municipal CPC committee held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to relay and implement the guidelines of the National Conference of CPC Delegates. Attending the meeting were Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC committee; Li Ruihuan, Wu Zhen, Tan Shaowen, and Nie Bichu, deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC committee; Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Zhang Huaisan, chairman of the municipal Advisory Commission; and Chen Bing, chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Wu Zhen. Comrade Ni Zhifu reported on the situation of readjusting the leading bodies of the municipal CPC committee, the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, the municipal government, and the municipal CPPCC committee; and delivered a speech entitled "Implement the Guidelines of the National Conference of CPC Delegates." Comrade Li Ruihuan made a speech on strengthening the control of macroeconomy and further developing the excellent situation.

Comrade Ni Zhifu put forward three issues in his speech. The first issue is to conscientiously study and understand the principal guidelines of the National Conference of CPC Delegates and the 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The second issue is to talk about the education on the current situation. The third issue is to ask the participants to discuss the tentative plan on the major work of the municipal CPC committee for 1986.

With regard to the education on the current situation, Comrade Ni Zhifu said: In accordance with the plans of the central authorities and the municipal CPC committee, the municipality has initiated the education on the current situation. From the end of October or early November, all units should concentrate about 2 months on conducting the education on the current situation. From the end of October or early November, all units should concentrate about 2 months on conducting the education on the current situation and policies among cadres and the masses. This is a link of extreme importance to implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of CPC Delegates.

He said: In order to implement the guidelines of the National Conference of CPC Delegates and the 4th and 5th plenary sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee, at present we should concentratively attend to the education on the

current situation, simultaneously grasp the work in the last 2 months of this year, and make efforts to do our work from start to finish. Next year is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period as well as the second year of the overall economic reform. We should create a new situation in the work in all fields. The basic guidelines of the National Conference of CPC Delegates are to work together for a splendid future. Leaders at all levels should firmly grasp the basic guidelines in guiding their work and penetrate the basic guidelines in guiding their work and penetrate the basic guidelines into the practical work of the departments on all fronts of the municipality. Every comrade should fully cherish the stable and unified situation and do his due duty to develop this situation.

The work priorities of the municipal CPC committee next year are to attend to party rectification, to correct party style and the ideological and political work in all fields, and to continue consolidating and developing the municipality's excellent situation in political stability and unity and economic prosperity.

Also attending the meeting were some municipal leading comrades, including Wang Shudong, Ji Zenghui, Chen Ruyu, (Zhang Binghua), (Zheng Guozhong), (Bai Huali), Xing Yanzi, (Li Huifen), Zhang Lichang, Lan Baojing, Hao Tianyi, Wang Peiren, (Li Zongyuan), (Zhao Xin), Liu Zengkun, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Shi Jian, Liu Dingfeng, Li Lanqing, Lu Xuezheng, Li Changxian, Mao Changwu, Xiao Yuan, Zhou Ru, Huang Difei, Huang Yusheng, Yang Tianshou, Kang Tiejun, Liao Canhui, and Zheng Wantong; and some veteran comrades, including Li Yanwu, Wang Enhui, Lu Dan, and Li Shusen.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of all districts, counties, and bureaus; responsible comrades at the town level; responsible comrades of all departments, commissions, and offices; and responsible comrades of institutions of higher learning.

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CSO: 4005/204

NORTH REGION

HEBEI HOLDS ADVISORY COMMISSION PLENARY SESSION 22 OCT

SK050834 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The Hebei Provincial Advisory Commission held its second plenary session in Shijiazhuang City on the morning of 22 October. Wang Dongning, vice chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, presided over the session. Yang Zejiang, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission, delivered a speech at the session.

In his speech, Yang Zejiang presented the following five opinions: 1) We should conscientiously study the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and central leading comrades' speeches made at the conference. Seeking unity of thought and action is the most important task of the party organizations at all levels in conducting the ideological and political work. 2) With regard to consolidating and developing the situation of political stability and unity, comrades of the provincial Advisory Commission should take responsibilities as senior party members and play an exemplary role in seeking unity. Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial Advisory Commission should pay more attention to the work of seeking unity. 3) We should further strengthen Marxist and communist beliefs and carry forward the spirit of being dedicated to the communist cause. In order to resist and oppose various wrong ideas, we should educate our children not to become persons with such exceptional characteristics as taking advantages of one's functions to seek private gain. We should set an example in many fields in order to consciously carry forward the party's fine traditions and workstyle. Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, we should conduct investigations and make suggestions on party style. 4) We should timely find out the successful experiences in reform, pay attention to the "two civilizations," and conduct studies and investigations in order to make contributions to building socialism with Chinese characteristics. 5) We should arrange our time well, closely proceed from reality, study Marxist theory well, explore new problems, and pass on the party's fine tradition of linking theory with practice from generation to generation.

Comrades participating in the session conscientiously discussed and adopted two documents--"the work system of the provincial Advisory Commission" and "the regulations for managing the political and material livelihood of Advisory Commission members."

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CSO: 4005/204

NORTH REGION

HEBEI SECRETARY IMPROVING ARMY-CIVILIAN RELATIONS

SK080315 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] On 23 October, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke to the comrades who attended the forum of first political commissars of various military subdistricts sponsored by the provincial military district and the comrades who attended the plenary session of the CPC committee of the provincial military district. He said: Further improving the relations between the army and the government and between the army and civilians is an important matter concerning our efforts to implement Comrade Hu Yaobang's call for working together for a splendid future set forth at the National Conference of Party Delegates and to consolidate and develop our province's situation of unity and stability.

He said: The unity between the army and the government and between the army and civilians has always been a fine tradition of our party and army. During the war years, the army and the people worked together, and the people's houses were also barracks. Armymen and civilians were like members of one family. After the founding of the country, the army moved to barracks, but its relations with the people remained very good, until the Cultural Revolution. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the good army-government and army-civilian relations have not only been restored but also developed. During the past few years, in particular, the activities of building spiritual civilization cooperatively by the army and the people, which were launched by the PLA units stationed in our province and local people, added a new chapter to the history of army-civilian relations. Departments of the provincial military district have done a great amount of work with regard to this aspect. For example, the Chengde Military Subdistrict cooperated with Chengde City in building the civilized tourist city. The Xingtai Military Subdistrict cooperated with Xingtai Prefecture in training personnel competent for both military and civilian work. The Cangzhou Military Subdistrict cooperated with Cangzhou Prefecture and the Huabei Oilfield in building the civilization by workers, peasants, and armymen in a 1,000-li area. There were also activities for the militia throughout the province to promote the two civilizations. A typical example of this was (Gangshan) village of Gaocheng County. All these activities have played a great role in promoting the two civilizations in our province.

Xing Chongzhi said: We hope that the departments of the provincial military district will do more work continuously with regard to this aspect. The

contingent of militiamen accounts for more than 10 percent of the province's population. They are always working actively on the forefront of the building of the two civilizations. Practice has proved that there is a great vitality and much can be achieved if we organize and mobilize the militia to play their backbone and leading role in building the two civilizations. Local party and government departments should take the initiative in cherishing the army, supporting its structural reform, and helping its work.

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CSO: 4005/204

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS ON 24 OCT

SK260137 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th regional CPPCC committee ended on the afternoon of 24 October. The meeting was presided over by Li Shuyuan, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee. The meeting participants unanimously adopted the circular on studying and implementing the guidelines and the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates. The meeting also examined and adopted the namelist of the recommended additional and supplementary members of the study commission of the fifth regional CPPCC committee.

Present at the meeting were vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee, including Chen Bingyu, Wu Ligeng, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang. Kong Fei, Standing Committee member of the national CPPCC committee, also attended the meeting. Han Ming, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, delivered a summing-up speech.

He called on CPPCC members at all levels and patriotic personages in all circles in the region to continually study the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and the 5th plenary sessions of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to study Marxism consciously, to serve the four modernizations and all reformative projects vigorously, and to develop and strengthen the patriotic and united fronts continually, in line with guidelines of the 10th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th National CPPCC Committee and with the demands of the circular of the 13th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th regional CPPCC committee, and under the arrangements and leadership of CPC committees at all levels so that they can make contributions to the construction of Nei Monggol and socialism with Chinese characteristics and to the unification of the motherland.

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CSO: 4005/204

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL SECRETARY SENDS REGARDS TO PLAYWRIGHTS, PERFORMERS

SK050918 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpt] On the morning of 4 November, at the distinguished guest lounge of (Ulanbatai), regional party and government leading comrades, including Bu He, Wu En, and Zhao Zhihong, met with some playwrights and performers attending the regional performances focusing on the theme of reform.

Comrade Bu He gave a speech entitled "Literature and Art Should Serve Reform and Create a Good Social Environment for Reform." First, Comrade Bu He relayed Comrade Zhou Hui's wishes for this performance and his opinions on some of the programs. In his speech, Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: Reform needs a good economic and social environment to guarantee its progress. The literary and art troupes are great in number and can exert great influence and have great effects. They are closely related to the livelihood of the masses. The literary and art circles are undertaking important tasks of creating a good social environment for reform. Naturally, the literary and art circles should undertake such tasks. The most important work in the course of creating a good social environment is to do a good job in [word illegible] the literary and art contingents and enhance their quality in an effort to meet the needs of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. The literary and art contingents are under the leadership of the party, and they are well organized and well guided. However, we should not simply use administrative means to wantonly interfere with the creations and performances of literary and art workers. On the one hand, we should do a good job in managing policies and principles. On the other hand, we should give full play to the creativity of writers, playwrights, and directors. On the premise of serving socialism and the people, we should advocate the practice of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. This means that we should keep a firm grip on major aspects while allowing flexibility in minor ones. We should strengthen ideological and political work among the literary and art contingents, conduct education on communist ideology among literary and art workers, and enhance their ability to resist and distinguish between true and false, beautiful and ugly, and good and evil, so that they can contribute to the building of the socialist spiritual civilization.

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CSO: 4005/204

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL COMMENTARY ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK AMONG MASSES

SK141405 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Station commentary: "Carry Out Ideological and Political Work Among the Masses"]

[Text] Recently, principal responsible comrades of the region have respectively gone to various universities, colleges, and plants to relay the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, talk with students and workers about the current situation and the reform programs, and explain the facts regarding some issues of common concern to the masses, thus setting a good example for leading cadres on all fronts in various localities and departments in carrying out ideological and political work during the new period.

Under the new situation in which we carry out the reform and open ourselves to the outside world, new cases and new problems will emerge continually, various different reactions will appear among the masses, and some muddled ideas regarding the current situation and policies will arise. This is not at all surprising. Under this situation, it is particularly important for leading cadres to personally go deep among the masses to explain the universal major ideological and political issues to the masses, to conduct heart-to-heart talks with the masses, to realistically tell the masses of the objective situation, and to educate and convince the masses with efforts made by the party and the government. This will yield much better results than having the masses read, item by item, the text of documents from leaders.

The first strong point of this method is the fact that by directly making contact with the masses, it will be easy for leaders to clearly understand the ideological situation of the masses. To understand what specific ideas regarding the current situation and policies exist among the masses, to have a definite object in conducting ideological education, and then to closely combine ideological and political work with the actual ideological situation of the masses.

The second strong point is the fact that because leading cadres have a relatively good grasp of theories and policies and a relatively comprehensive understanding of the current situation, they can guide the masses to analyze the current situation from a Marxist standpoint and to approach achievements and difficulties dialectically, in the course of talking with the masses, and

then help the masses correctly distinguish between the essence and appearance of things and between the essential and the nonessential.

The third strong point is the fact that having leaders go deep among the masses will be conducive to creating a harmonious atmosphere of treating others as equals and having a heart-to-heart talk, to directly communicating feelings between the leaders and the masses, and to convincing the masses of the truth presented by leaders.

Going deep among the masses to carry out ideological and political work is a fine tradition and workstyle of our party, which was established on the basis of showing full confidence in and relying on the masses. All the policies of our party and all our work are focused on the general goal of making our country more prosperous and powerful and our people well off. Now, the vast number of the masses are supporting the reform program and the four modernizations. Just like Comrade Deng Xiaoping said, all the projects that conform to the basic interests of most people and that are supported by the vast number of the masses will achieve success, no matter how many difficulties may arise in the course of advancement. Therefore, as long as we enhance the people's ideological awareness with a clear-cut stand, in a fair and reasonable manner, and through the method of presenting the facts and reasoning things out, we will get twice the result with half the effort in this regard.

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CSO: 4005/204

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR FORMER MILITARY ADVISER

SK242340 Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 7 Oct 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Comrade Fan Shangke, former adviser of Nei Monggol Military District and a retired military cadre, died of an incurable illness in Hohhot on 18 September 1985 at the age of 68. On 27 September a ceremony to place the ashes of Comrade Fan Shangke was held at the auditorium of the Daqingshan Revolutionary Cemetery in Hohhot City.

Wreaths were sent by the CPC committee and organs of the Beijing Military Region, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the people's government, the Nei Monggol Military District CPC Committee and organs, as well as the regional party, government, and army leaders, including Zhou Hui, Bu He, and Cai Ying, and veteran comrades working in Nei Monggol such as Wang Duo, Wang Zaitian, Ting Mao, and Kong Fei.

Cai Ying, commander of the Nei Monggol Military District, Liu Yiyuan, political commissar, and Farg Chenghai, deputy commander of the military district, attended the ceremony to place the ashes of Comrade Fang Shangke.

Also attending the ceremony were Wang Zaitian, Huang Hou, and Liu Chang, retired veteran cadres of the Nei Monggol Military District, friends and relatives of Comrade Fan Shangke, and representatives from the organs of the Nei Monggol Military District and PLA units stationed in Hohhot, totaling more than 400 persons.

Comrade Liu Yiyuan introduced Comrade Fan Shangke's life history at the ceremony.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL RADIO STATION CELEBRATES 35TH FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK020607 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpts] On 31 October, the staff and workers of various nationalities of Nei Monggol People's Radio Station gathered together at a meeting to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the station's founding. They pledged to enhance their spirit, unite together, do a good job in reform and construction, and strive to create a new situation in the broadcasting undertakings of Nei Monggol.

Nei Monggol People's Radio Station was founded on 1 November 1950. Over the past 35 years, under the radiance of the party's policy on nationalities and the leadership of the central authorities and the regional CPC committee and government, this radio station has been turned into a modern and powerful mass media with fairly advanced technology and equipment. It has made valuable contributions to building the region's two civilizations.

On the radio station's celebration of its 35th founding anniversary, Ulanhu, vice chairman of the state, Zhou Hui, secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, and Bu He, deputy secretary of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional government, wrote inscriptions for the radio station.

Comrade Ulanhu's inscription reads: Publicize the building of the two civilizations and serve for the prosperity of Nei Monggol. Comrade Zhou Hui's inscription reads: Exert efforts in the struggle for unity among the people of various nationalities in Nei Monggol and for the socialist four modernizations. Comrades Bu He's inscription reads: Reflect the voice of the people and promote the four modernizations construction.

Leading comrades of the regional party and government organs, including Bu He, Tian Congming, and Wu En, attended the celebration meeting to extend congratulations. Comrade Zhou Hu's congratulatory letter was read at the meeting. He said in the letter: We are satisfied with the broadcasting work of Nei Monggol. Let me take advantage of this occasion to thank all of you for your efforts. Tian Congming, vice chairman of the Nei Monggol Regional CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting presented honorary certificates and souvenirs to the veteran comrades who have been working for the radio station for more than 25 years.

The Ministry of Radio and Television sent personnel to attend the celebration meeting and sent a congratulatory letter. Some 18 provincial, city, and autonomous regional radio stations throughout the country sent congratulatory letters and messages to the meeting.

Also attending the celebration meeting were responsible persons of the Nei Monggol Journalists Association, the NEIMENGGU RIBAO office, and some central press units stationed in Nei Monggol.

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CSO: 4005/204

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL EXAMINES SHANXI UNIVERSITY--On the morning of 9 November, Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ligong went to the Shanxi Agricultural University to talk with its leaders. While listening to reports on education reform and progress in teaching and research, he concentrated on finding out the state of ideological and political work in the school. When he heard that in the course of party rectification, marked success had been scored in strengthening unity through negating the cultural revolution and eliminating factionalism, Secretary Li Ligong said: Pursuing factionalism sabotages unity and is of no advantage to the party, the individual, and the revolutionary cause. We can only achieve strength through unity, and thus run the school well. He also praised the actions of the university in organizing some retired veteran cadres to conduct education for the students in ideals, faith, the situation, policies, and revolutionary traditions. [Excerpts] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Nov 85] /9365

SHANXI PUBLIC ORDER URGED--Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Wang Jiangong stressed at a provincial report meeting on striving for a fundamental improvement in public order next year that such an improvement constitutes a major content of building socialist spiritual civilization and is also a major guarantee for a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood. It is practical action in implementing the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. This meeting concluded in Taiyuan on 10 November after 4 days in session. There has been a marked turn for the better in public order in Shanxi, but some new problems affecting public order have emerged. The meeting demanded that the provincial, prefectural, city, and county departments and units seriously investigate and study the new situations and problems in public order and work hard at reform and innovation. Measures for solving the problem in a comprehensive way should be put on a thoroughly sound basis. [Excerpts] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Nov 85] /9365

MPR FRIENDSHIP GROUP ENDS NEI MONGGOL VISIT--Having satisfactorily concluded its visit to the region, the three-member delegation of the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association headed by (Ba Migemaerzhabu), president of the Mongolian-Chinese Friendship Association and director of the Mongolian Hydrometeorology Management Bureau, left Hohhot on 23 October for the People's Republic of Mongolia via Erenhot. During its visit in the region, the delegation visited Nei Monggol University, the Sino-Mongolian Hospital, and the second woolen textile plant in Hohhot; viewed the performance staged by a Nei Monggol revolutionary

cultural troupe; and inspected construction and visited some herdsmen's families in (Xilamulin) Sumu in Darhan Muminggan Joint Banner of Ulanqab League. (Ba Migemaerzhabu) and other Mongolian guests also visited the Nei Monggol Meteorology Bureau and talked about meteorological work with responsible persons of the meteorology bureau. The delegation was warmly received wherever it went. When departing Hohhot, the delegation was seen off by responsible persons of the Nei Monggol branch of the Sino-Mongolian Friendship Association and of other departments concerned. [Text] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Oct 85] /9365

TAIYUAN WELCOMES PLA HEROES--The No 1 subgroup of the PLA heroes and models report group arrived in Taiyuan on 12 November. They were welcomed at the station by leading comrades of the province and city including Li Ligong, Wang Senhao, and Zhang Weiqing. [Summary from poor reception] [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 85] /9365

WOMEN'S FEDERATION ELECTS OFFICIALS--The fifth executive committee of the regional Women's Federation held its first meeting yesterday and elected new leading organs. The namelist is as follows: Chairman: Wuyunqimuge [3527 0061 0366 2606 2706], (Mongolian nationality). Vice chairmen: Wang Xiumei [3769 4423 2734], (Mongolian nationality); Chen Yaorong [7115 5069 2837]; and Xia Xiuying [1115 4423 5391]. Standing Committee members (names given in order of the number of strokes in the surnames): Wang Xiumei, Wuyunwimuge, Feng Bijia [7458 1801 0857] (Man nationality), Chen Yaorong, Zhang Juyun [1728 5282 8661], Lin Rui [2651 3843] (Mongolian nationality), and Xia Xiuying. At the first meeting of the fifth executive committee, a resolution on how to enable the leading bodies to make self-improvements was worked out. [Text] [Hohhot NEIMENGGU RIBAO in Chinese 12 Oct 85 p 1] /9365

CSO: 4005/204

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN ATTENDS YOUNG PIONEER CONFERENCE

SK250059 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Oct 85

/Excerpts/ Today, more than 500 youngsters wearing red scarfs gathered at Harbin's Provincial Exhibition Hall to attend the first provincial conference of young pioneer representatives. (Xu Weizhong), an 11-year-old young pioneer from Harbin City's (Fenghuang) primary school, presided over the opening ceremony of the conference. Provincial party, government, and army leaders, including Li Lian, Hou Jie, Liu Chengguo, Zhang Xiangling, Huang Feng, Wang Jun, Liu Zhongli, (Ma Shenwa), Wang Fei, and Bao Zong, and retired cadres of the province, including Zhao Dezun, attended the grand conference of youngsters. The young pioneers presented them the most precious gift--the red scarf. The attending 280 young pioneers and instructors represented the 6 million youngsters of various nationalities and 150,000 workers of juvenile work throughout the province.

(Wang Yuehua), secretary of the Provincial CYL Committee, gave an opening speech. (Zhang Guozhu), deputy secretary of the Provincial CYL Committee, gave a report entitled "Gearing Toward the Future To Train a Generation of New People With Communist Ideas." Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, also spoke at the conference.

Comrade Liu Chengguo said: Showing concern for the growth of youngsters is the responsibility of the whole party and the whole society must not shirk its responsibility. The Provincial CPC Committee hopes that all departments and all quarters will actively shoulder the glorious task of training the next generation, do as much good and solid work for youngsters as possible, and strive to create a good social environment for the sound growth of youngsters.

Comrade Li Lian and Hou Jie met with 15 young pioneer representatives after the conference and held cordial talks with them.

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CSO: 4005/209

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN HOLDS MEETING TO COMMEND PACESETTERS IN NATIONAL UNITY

SK150225 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Nov 85

/Partially recorded report on television broadcasting rally to commend advanced collectives and individuals in national unity and in developing economy in the minority areas held by the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and the people's government in Changchun on 14 November/

/Excerpts/ This afternoon the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government ceremoniously held a provincial television broadcasting rally in Changchun to commend the advanced collectives and individuals in national unity and in developing the economy in the minority areas. The rally was presided over by Liu Yunzhao, Standing Committee member of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor.

/Begin recording/ Comrades, the Jilin provincial television broadcasting rally to commend the advanced collectives and individuals in national unity and in developing economy in the minority areas now begins. /applause/ The State Nationalities Affairs Commission has been very much concerned about and paid great attention to this rally. It has dispatched some comrades to attend this rally and to give guidance. We warmly welcome and heartily thank them. /applause/ Attending today's rally are: Comrade Gao Di, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Comrade Gao Dezhan, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee and governor, Comrade Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Comrade Wang Daren, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Commission; Comrade Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; Comrade Chen Xingyin, commander of the provincial military district; Comrade Zhang Fengqi, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee; Comrade Cui Lin, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress; and Comrade Jin Minghan, vice chairman of the Provincial CPPCC Committee. /end recording/

Comrade Wang Zhongyu, deputy secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the rally.

/Begin recording/ Fellow delegates, comrades: The Jilin provincial television broadcasting rally to commend the advanced collectives and individuals in national unity and in developing the economy in the minority areas is being ceremoniously held today. This is really to mobilize the cadres and the masses of various nationalities throughout the province to struggle in unity for a

splendid future, as well as a major happy event in the political life of the people of various nationalities. Our province is a multinational province. Over the past 3-odd years since the founding of the PRC, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province's nationalities' work has embarked on a correct path again after comprehensively bringing order out of chaos. National unity has developed unceasingly. Mutual trust, respect, emulation, and help among the people of various nationalities have become a common practice. A very encouraging situation has emerged in the province's national unity work. The economy in the minority areas has become more prosperous and the situation is getting better and better every year. In 1984, the total industrial and agricultural output value of the province's three minority autonomous areas reached 3,057,810,000 yuan, an increase of 53.5 percent over 1978. The average income of the rural people of the three minority autonomous areas in 1984 reached 483 yuan, showing an increase of 2.6 times over 1978. By the end of 1984, the total savings deposits of the urban and rural residents in these three areas reached 417.42 million yuan, an increase of 5.7 times over 1978.

Over the past few years, all localities throughout the province have also summed up and accumulated many good experiences in strengthening national unity and helping the minority nationalities develop the economy.

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CSO: 4005/209

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG WOMEN'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES 2 NOVEMBER

SK040412 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Nov 85

/Excerpts/ After a 5-day session, the Sixth Provincial Women's Congress ceremoniously ended at the Provincial Exhibition Hall this afternoon. The congress mobilized women of all nationalities from all circles to enthusiastically engage in reform work, to bring into full play their key role in the two civilizations, and to create a new situation in the women's movement of our province.

This was the first provincewide women's meeting since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee. During the congress, representatives participating in the congress conscientiously listened to the speech of Liu Chengguo, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered on behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government, and examined and adopted the work report delivered by (Liang Weiling), chairman of the provincial women's Federation, on behalf of the Fifth Executive Commission of the Provincial Women's Federation, composed of 117 persons, was organized, and the members of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Executive Commission were elected. (Liang Weiling) was elected chairman of the Provincial Women's Federation. (Yang Yanting), (Wang Guixiang), (Yu Qingxian), (Zeng Guiyun), and (Tan Yongiu) were elected vice chairmen of the Provincial Women's Federation.

Attending the closing ceremony were some provincial party and government leaders, including Liu /word indistinct/, Li He, Wang Jun, He Shoulun, Bao Cong, and Li Min, and provincial-level retired cadres, including Zhao Dezun and Wang Yilun.

The congress concluded with the magnificent Internationale.

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CSO: 4005/209

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG CONFERENCE ON BANNING FAKE DRUGS

SK250053 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Oct 85

/Excerpts/ Such illegal activities of producing and selling fake and narcotic drugs and poisonous foods are very serious in our province. At a telephone conference held by the provincial government this afternoon, Vice Governor He Shoulun called for efforts to deal strict blows to these activities.

According to incomplete statistics of the public security, industrial and commercial, and health departments, since the beginning of this year, the province has discovered and seized more than 100 kinds of fake and substandard drugs, totaling 130,970 jin, and discovered and destroyed 1.4 million jin of spoiled, fake, and substandard foods. Public security organs throughout the province have investigated and handled 15 cases of selling poisonous foods, which made 601 people suffer from poisoning and resulted in 3 deaths.

Vice Governor He Shoulun urged: Governments, relevant administrative departments and public security departments at various levels throughout the province should take active action to launch extensive activities to ban and deal severe blows to the illegal production and sales of fake and narcotic drugs and poisonous foods, and adopt various effective measures to stop this evil trend resolutely. It is necessary to fully estimate the serious danger of such crimes. Industrial, commercial, tax, public health, food, health supervision, and public security departments at various levels should organize people immediately to conduct a large-scale inspection on the criminal activities of producing and selling fake and narcotic drugs and poisonous foods within a certain period of time. With regard to such criminal cases already discovered, relevant departments should concentrate efforts on investigating the details of the cases quickly and handle them strictly. As to the criminals whose criminal liabilities should be pursued, relevant administrative departments should turn them over to the public security departments for handling in a timely manner, and should never deal with them perfunctorily by mere fines. Public security organs at various levels should regard the activities to deal stricter blows to the crimes of producing and selling fake and narcotic drugs and poisonous foods, which endanger the people's lives and health, as an important task of the current struggle to deal severe blows to criminal activities.

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CSO: 4005/209

NORTHEAST REGION

POPULARIZING LEGAL KNOWLEDGE URGED IN LIAONING

SK201335 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Oct 85

/Excerpts/ The Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government held a work conference on the propaganda and education of legal systems to formulate the basic principles and demands of strengthening the propaganda and education work on legal systems and of carrying out overall popularization of legal knowledge and to mobilize the people throughout the province to work together for splendid future and to strive to fulfill the task of basically popularizing legal knowledge among the citizens throughout the province in the coming 5 years.

At the conference, Zuo Kun, vice governor of the province, delivered a report on behalf of the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government regarding the province's prevailing situation in the propaganda and education on legal systems and the issue of how to carry out the overall popularization of legal knowledge. In his report, he pointed out: Through the work done in the past year, our province has basically obtained the conditions for carrying out the overall popularization of legal knowledge. The leading organs have started off in this regard before the others and set examples in their work. The vast number of grassroots level units have also successively gone into action in this work. As of now, the provincial level organs have completed their study in the basic theories of law, the Constitution, and the economic contract law and have generally scored better achievements in the study. The deepgoing education on popularizing legal knowledge is developing step by step.

In referring to the problems cropping up in this work, Comrade Zuo Kun stated: The major problem in this regard is the uneven development of the work. Some localities and units have already started their work in an overall way and some have not begun yet. A large number of comrades, particularly some leading comrades, have not totally dealt with their personal problems in understanding the work of popularizing legal knowledge, not consciously gone into action, and have not grasped the work satisfactorily.

The work conference opened on 15 October and concluded on the afternoon of 18 October. At the conference, participating comrades exchanged and introduced the advanced experience gained in this regard by the units that had taken the lead in conducting the propaganda and educational work of legal systems. Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a summation speech. Zhang Tiejun, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, also delivered a speech.

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING HOLDS CONFERENCE IN BANNING GAMBLING TREND

SK250127 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Oct 85

/Excerpts/ This afternoon, the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government jointly held a telephone conference to plan for the banning of gambling activities. The conference decided to launch a massive mass activity across the province to check the gambling trend. Wang Julu, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee, presided over the conference. Vice Governor Zuo Kun spoke at the conference of the serious gambling trend throughout the province.

He said: At present, the serious gambling trend in the province is hampering the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations. All localities should consider the banning of gambling activities an important content of the building of spiritual civilization and the campaign against serious criminal offenses, and should adopt comprehensive measures to resolutely check the gambling trend in order to maintain the order of the people's livelihood and safeguard the smooth development of the urban and rural economic construction.

Comrade Zuo Kun pointed out: The current banning of gambling activities is an administrative measure for improving social atmosphere and consolidating social order. Focus should be placed on enhancing the sense of legal system among the majority of gamblers, and enabling them to become citizens abiding laws and discipline. However, severe punishments should be imposed on those habitual gamblers who refuse to mend their ways despite repeated admonition, who fall into evil ways of gambling, and who gamble mainly for money. Those party and government cadres who indulge in gambling should be punished according to party and administrative discipline.

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CSO: 4005/209

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

FIRST VETERAN CADRES' CONGRESS--The first provincial congress of veteran cadres who have retired or been on convalescence leave concluded in Harbin City on 19 October. The central topic discussed at the congress related to the issue of how to do a good job in carrying out the work for veteran cadres under the guidance of the spirit of the national conference of party delegates. At the congress the participating comrades issued a letter of proposal to the veteran cadres who have retired or been on convalescence leave throughout the province, calling on them to do their best as long as their age permits and to make as many new contributions as possible to the motherland's program of building the four modernizations. Chen Lei, chairman of the Provincial Advisory Commission, delivered a speech at the closing ceremony of the congress, in which he stated that veteran comrades should take the lead in developing the party's first tradition, straightening out party style, and in continuously playing their role in building the two civilizations. They should also enthusiastically educate or train the younger generation, support the work of the new leading bodies, help these bodies carry out investigations and studies, and actively be good advisers to them. Zhao Dezun, a veteran cadre who had retired from a provincial-level organ, also delivered a speech at the congress. Attending the congress were Liu Chengguo, He Shoulun, Bai Jingfu, Li He, Wang Fe, Zhang Xiangling, Chen Yuanzhi, Wang Zhaozhi, Bao Cong, and Li Min; and Wang Yilun, who had retired from a provincial-level organ. /Text/ /Harbin Helionjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Oct 85/ 12228

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE--The provincial People's Congress held its 18th Standing Committee meeting this morning. The meeting was presided over by Wang Pili, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. At the meeting, participants listened to the explanation by Liu Gongping, vice chairman of the provincial Educational Committee, concerning the province's draft regulations on the 9-year compulsory education; the report by (Shen Songquan), deputy director of the provincial Financial Department, concerning the implementation of the PRC's law on accounting; the report by Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, concerning the handling of motions raised at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress; the report by (Sun Fenggang), deputy secretary general of the provincial People's Government, concerning the handling of criticisms, suggestions, and opinions set forth at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress; and the report by (Zhang Jinliang), deputy director of the provincial Public Health Department, concerning the

the implementation of the law on management of medicines. This afternoon, the meeting examined and discussed, in groups, the report on the implementation of the PRC's law on accounting. /Text/ /Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Nov 85/ 12228

BUILDING RURAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS--The provincial meeting on building rural party organizations at the grassroots level was held in Benxi City on 1 November. Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, and Shang Wen, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organizational Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, attended and presided over the meeting. The meeting was devoted to discussing ways to strengthen the building of rural party organizations under the new situation. The meeting called for properly selecting and staffing the leading bodies of party organizations at the grassroots level in line with the four requirements for party members, intensifying and improving the management and education of party members, and improving the structure of party organizations at the grassroots level in order to meet the needs of the rural economic development, effect a fundamental turn for the better in party style, and lay a good foundation for the rural comprehensive party rectification. At the meeting, the Benxi City CPC Committee, the CPC Committee of (Wanli) township in Dalian's Jin County, and six other units introduced their experiences in strengthening the building of rural party organizations and giving play to the vanguard and exemplary role of party members. /Text/ /Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Nov 85/ 12228

EXPERIENCE-EXCHANGE MEETING ON PARTY STYLE--The provincial meeting to exchange experiences on improving party style was convened in Fushun City today. This meeting is mainly devoted to mobilizing the whole party to grasp the work of party style and to exchanging the experiences on improving party style, promoting reform, and strengthening the education on party style, party discipline, and party spirit. Cao Zi, Standing Committee member of the Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, presided over the meeting. In his speech, he stressed: At present, there still remains some serious problems in the party style of our province. The masses strongly complain of these problems. The whole party must be mobilized to solve the problems in party style. Attending the meeting were more than 200 people, including responsible comrades of various organizations at the provincial level and various cities and counties; secretaries of various discipline inspection commissions; and responsible persons of departments concerned. /Text/ /Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Oct 85/ 12228

JILIN DELEGATION TRIP--At the invitation of the Soviet-China Friendship Association of the Maritime Region of the Soviet Union, the three-member delegation of the Jilin Provincial Branch of the China-Soviet Friendship Association led by Liu Yunzhao, president of the branch and vice governor of the province, left Changchun today for the Maritime Region of the Soviet Union via the border city Suifenhe to participate in the celebrations of the October Revolution anniversary and to conduct a friendly visit. When leaving Changchun, the delegation was sent off at the station by Liu Shulin, vice governor of the province; Zhu Wenyu, vice president of the Jilin Provincial Branch of the China-Soviet Friendship Association and deputy director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office; and Li Mo, deputy secretary general of the provincial government. /Text/ /Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Nov 85/ 12228

SOCIAL CULTURAL ACTIVITY ADMINISTRATION COMMISSION--Approved by the Provincial CPC Committee and the Provincial People's Government, the Jilin Provincial Social Cultural Activity Administration Commission was recently established in order to strengthen the administration over the social cultural activities of the province. Liu Yunzhao was appointed chairman of the commission, and (Che Shudong) vice chairman. Responsible persons of relevant units of the provincial Broadcasting and Television Department and the Cultural Department were also appointed members of the commission. From now on, all the social cultural activities in the province should be subject to the unified leadership and comprehensive administration of the Provincial Social Cultural Activity Administration Commission. /Text/ /Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 11 Nov 85/ 12228

LEADING BODIES READJUSTED--Since the beginning of this year, our province has further readjusted the party and government leading bodies of prefectures and counties. One more group of young and middle-aged cadres who are in the prime of life, have ability and political integrity, and possess a fairly high level of general and specialized knowledge have assumed leading posts. After readjustment, the age, education, and specialty structures of the prefectural- and county-level leading bodies have become more reasonable and the personnel more competent compared with the original ones. A ladder-shaped age structure basically has been formed. The cultural standards of the leading bodies have improved markedly. In the course of readjustment, our province has conscientiously implemented the four requirements for cadres, paid attention to the ladder-shaped structures of the leading bodies, promoted a number of young and middle-aged cadres to leading posts, and retained a group of experienced and energetic backbone personnel. The building of leading bodies was basically /words indistinct/ in the course of replacing old cadres with new cadres. The readjusted leading bodies have good party spirit, a strong desire for reform, and a pioneering spirit. They have a better democratic style of work, pay attention to reality, and firmly grasped self-improvement in the style of thinking. Most of them have formulated regulations and rules for making self-improvement. /Text/ /Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 27 Oct 85/ 12228

CSO: 4005/209

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTOR SPEAKS ON SERIOUS CRIMES

HK020327 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Oct 85

/Excerpts/ As commissioned by the provisional government, (Wang Weining), director of the Provincial Public Security Department, reported at the 15th standing committee meeting of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which was held yesterday, on the province's situation of hitting hard at serious crime.

In his report, (Wang Weining) said: Since the beginning of the province's struggle against serious crimes in August 1983, the province has conducted the work in depth and won victory in cracking criminal cases, focused on current crimes, prominent cases, and criminals on the run.

He said: According to the statistics, the province presently has more than 1,500 videotapes showing teams. But most of the videotapes shown by them were unhealthy and were products of violence /words indistinct/. In particular, some units and individuals put personal gain above uprightness and tried all means to show pornographic videotapes. Some criminals also took advantage of the situation to smuggle, dub, sell and publicize pornographic videotapes, seriously polluting the social atmosphere and causing crimes. Therefore, both the physical and mental health of youths was seriously affected.

Beginning from late June, the province has straightened out the units that show videotapes by instructing them to stop operation. By the end of August, the province had seized 393 reels of pornographic and counterrevolutionary videotapes and temporarily held in custody over 7,200 reels of films and videotapes whose contents are unhealthy. The province also confiscated and temporarily held in custody more than 120 sets of videotape equipment. It also seized over 1,800 reels of pornographic and counterrevolutionary audio tapes and more than 34 manuscripts, tabloids, magazines and pictures whose contents are unhealthy. The province arrested a number of criminals who smuggled, dubbed, sold and publicized pornographic videotapes or who made use of pornographic videotapes for committing crimes. Therefore, both social atmosphere and social order have turned for the better.

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CSO: 4005/203

NORTHWEST REGION

LEGAL SYSTEM PROPAGANDA, EDUCATION MEETING ENDS

HK130217 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT Nov 85

/Text/ The provincial meeting on the publicity of, and education in the legal system which concluded in Lanzhou this afternoon proposed: All cadres and people throughout the province must fully understand the necessity and urgency of popularizing elementary legal knowledge and strive to create a new situation in popularizing elementary legal knowledge in our province.

This meeting pointed out: Beginning next year, on the basis of completing the preparatory work of popularizing elementary legal knowledge, our province must shift to a new stage of popularizing elementary legal knowledge in an all-round way. Our province must spend about 5 years to popularize the elementary legal knowledge of the Constitution, the Criminal Law, the Criminal Procedural Law, the Civil Procedural Law, the Marriage Law, the Succession Law, the Law of Economic Contract, the Forest Law, the Military Service Law, the Public Security Administration Regulations, and other laws which have a close relationship with the masses' livelihood. The key people for elementary legal knowledge popularization are: 1) Cadres, particularly leading cadres, at all levels; 2) Young people and juveniles.

The meeting pointed out: Popularizing elementary legal knowledge to all citizens throughout the province is an extremely arduous task. It suggested that CPC committees should include the work of popularizing elementary legal knowledge on their agenda. In the course of publicizing the legal system, it is necessary: To adhere to the principle of being correct, popular, lively, and healthy; to avoid delivery an empty sermon; to shun boasting, exaggeration, and formalism; and to ensure that the work is done in a down-to-earth manner and practical results are achieved.

Lu Kejian, deputy secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee, presided over the closing ceremony. (Song Jingcun), Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and director of the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered the summing-up speech.

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NORTHWEST REGION

QINGHAI LEADER SPEAKS ON EDUCATION TASKS

HK070217 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Nov 85

/Excerpts/ Chen Yunfeng, member of the standing committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report at the Provincial Education Work Conference on 6 November entitled "Enhance Understanding, Strengthen Leadership, and Forge Ahead With the Reform of the Province's Education Structure."

On instituting 9-year compulsory education, Chen Yunfeng said: The general principle in developing basic education in Qinghai is to act at different speeds and at different levels in light of local conditions and circumstances, and unfold the /word indistinct/. In the future, when recruiting workers or cadres, units must first give priority to selecting graduates of vocational and technical schools. People can only take up professional work posts if they have examination qualification certificates.

He said: Viewing the developments in Qinghai at present and for a time to come, the towns must focus on senior secondary-level vocational and technical education in developing vocational and technical education, while the rural and pastoral areas should focus on junior secondary-level vocational and technical education. Such education should be geared to local economic strong points. We should work to ensure that by 1990 the number of students in senior secondary-level vocational and technical schools is about equal to the number in ordinary senior secondary schools. We should thus change the irrationalities in the secondary education structure.

Chen Yunfeng said: In developing tertiary education in Qinghai in the future, we should in general not build any new universities or colleges. We should strive to ensure that by 1990 all fulltime ordinary institutes of higher education in the province have been fully built up to their designed scale, and that their faculty proportions and their different levels have been properly readjusted. We should establish a number of urgently needed specializations to train the specialist talent needed in the province's economic construction and social development. The institutes of higher education should gradually increase the proportion of minority-nationality students enrolled.

On building the teacher force, Chen Yunfeng said: At present the province has a severe shortage of secondary and primary school teachers. About half the teachers have been unable to attain the required academic achievements. In the

future we must examine the secondary and primary school teachers according to the regulations. On the basis of consolidation and improvement, we should gradually establish a system by which a person cannot teach without a qualification certificate. We must give priority to developing teacher training and step up the building of normal colleges. From now on, all graduates of normal colleges must go to teach in schools. Some graduates of other colleges must teach in vocational schools.

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CSO: 4005/203

NORTHWEST REGION

IDEOLOGICAL STATE OF YOUTHS IN CONSTRUCTION CORPS SURVEYED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 27 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Party Committee of 165th Corps, Xinjiang CYL Production and Construction Corps: "Understanding of Young People Intensified"]

[Text] For the purpose of promoting the young people's ideological education, beginning in March, the party committee of the 165th corps of the Xinjiang production and construction corps made a survey of the ideological state of the unit's 500-plus CYL members. The survey was in form of a written questionnaire, and 320 sets of answers were received. The survey provided material for planning the work in the coming days. The following are some of the questions and the statistics of the answers.

Question: Do you feel a sense of honor as a member of the CYL?

Answers: "Of course I feel a sense of honor," 84.7 percent; "I feel some sense of honor," 6.6 percent; "no sense of honor," 3.1 percent.

Question: Do you wish to join the party organization?

Answers: "I hope to join the party organization," 85.9 percent; "I have no such desire," 6.6 percent.

Question: Do you love your work at the farm?

Answers: "I love my work at the farm," 65 percent; "I accept my assignment," 24.4 percent; "I don't like my work," 7.5 percent.

Question: What do you consider as happiness?

Answers: "An ideal job," 39 percent; "do something beneficial for others," 24 percent; "make contributions to the four modernizations program," 18 percent; "live an uneventful life," 7 percent; "money," 4 percent.

Question: What do you need most at present?

Answers: "An education," 31.5 percent; "a diploma," 26.5 percent; "an ideal job," 7.8 percent; "money," 23.1 percent.

Question: What is your ideality?

Answers: "Achieving communism," 40.9 percent; "serving the people," 31.8 percent; "work hard to get rich and build a happy family," 3.4 percent; "satisfaction of personal interests," 8.4 percent.

Question: "What are your hobbies?

Answers: "Travel and sightseeing," 35.6 percent; "study culture and technology," 28.7 percent; "watch movies and plays and read novels," 14 percent; "singing and dancing," 21.3 percent.

Question: What do you feel is the greatest obstacle to reform?

Answers: "Failing to choose the right persons for the jobs and the strong ultra-Leftist influence," 45 percent; "low management level and poor economic results," 30.6 percent; "the leading cadres' serious bureaucratic style," 17.5 percent.

Question: Do you have confidence in your work under the individual contract system of your unit?

Answers: "I have confidence, but not enough confidence," 39.7 percent; "not much confidence," 39 percent; 6.6 percent disliked the contract system.

We received much enlightenment from their answers. First of all, they gave us a better understanding of the ideological state of the young people in our farm and enhanced our confidence in youth work. Next, we realized from the survey that the young people's ideological work must be further strengthened. Thirdly, solving the young people's actual problems constitutes an important part of ideological work. Only by striving to satisfy their reasonable demands will we show that ideological work means concern over them, arouse their enthusiasm and kindle their love for the farm.

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CSO: 4005/153

NORTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE ON PUBLICIZING LEGAL SYSTEM--The provincial conference on publicizing and education in the legal system opened in Lanzhou this morning. The main tasks of this conference are to study and implement the spirit of the National Conference on publicizing and education in the legal system, to discuss and study the work of publicizing and education in the legal system in our province and the work of basically popularizing elementary legal knowledge among the workers throughout the province in 5 years, and to exchange experiences in publicizing and education in the legal system. Leading comrades of the Provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial Advisory Committee, the Provincial People's Congress, the Provincial Government, and the Provincial CPPCC Committee, including Li Ziqi, Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Nie Dajiang, Lu Kejian, Wang Zhanchang, Song Guanjun, Guo Hongchao, Wu Jian, and Nian Dexiang, attended the conference. /Text/ /Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Nov 85/ 12228

EDUCATION MEETING OPENING--The Qinghai provincial education work conference held its opening ceremony in the Provincial People's Hall, Xining, on 4 November. Chen Yunfang, member of the standing committee of the Provincial CPC Committee, presided. Those present at the ceremony included Yin Kesheng, secretary of the Provincial CPC Committee; Governor Song Ruixiang; Song Lin, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and Shen Ling, chairman of the Provincial CPPCC. Vice Governor Banma Danzeng delivered the opening speech. He said /begin recording/: The main agenda of this meeting is to further study and implement the spirit of the national education work conference, and discuss and study measures for implementing in Qinghai the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reforming the education structure. /end recording/ Banma Danzeng said: Solving the problem of understanding is a primary task of this meeting. Reform of the economic structure is now fully underway. If we lack clear understanding of the reform of the education structure and neglect the extreme importance of developing education, it is impossible to transform the backward state of education in Qinghai. We will thus delay the progress of the entire four modernizations drive. (Huang Kelian), director of the Provincial Education Department, delivered an explanation of the views of the Provincial CPC Committee and government on implementing the CPC Central Committee's decision on reforming the education structure. /Excerpts/ /Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Nov 85/ 12228

PLA HEROES' MEETING--The No 6 subgroup of the PLA heroes and models report groups held its first report meeting in the People's Hall this morning. Nearly

3,000 leading party and government organ cadres and political and ideological workers listened to the moving reports. The heroes and models were accompanied into the hall by responsible comrades of the party, government, and army in the region Song Hanliang, Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Li Shoushan, Zhang Sixue, and Tang Guangcai. /Excerpts/ /Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 Nov 85/ 12228

CSO: 4005/203

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN SEES OFF PLA REPORT GROUP

SK110349 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] The seventh subgroup of the PLA report group of heroes and models concluded its report activities in Harbin City and left the city today by train for Daqing City and other places to continue their report tours. Comrades Li Lian, Hou Jie, and Liu Chengguo saw the subgroup off at the railway station. At 1400, the PLA heroes and models, with the lofty respect and best wishes of the people, left Harbin City.

Prior to their departure, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Hou Jie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and vice governor of the province, received the PLA heroes and models at the Beifang building. During the reception, Li Lian delivered a speech, in which he stated: You have carried out your report activities in the city for a week and your reports have profoundly educated the people of the city. We are very grateful to you for your reports. Governor Hou Jie repeatedly told the PLA heroes and models that the northern areas are cold and that they must put more clothing on.

Yang Huiping, instructor of the seventh PLA company in the border-defense area, said that he had been at the front for 6 years and had never once seen snow. He said: All of us are very excited at being able to see the northern areas personally. We pledge to live up to the great kindness, concern, and understanding of the people of Heilongjiang and to strive to win a new victory for people.

Attending the reception were Li Genshen, Liu Chengguo, Huang Feng, Zhang Lin, Chen Yuanzhi, (Ma Chunwa), and (Zhang Zhenying), as well as Zhao Dezun, the provincial-level retired veteran cadre.

On the morning of 10 November, before their departure, the members of the PLA report group of heroes and models also presented special reports to the cadres from the provincial-level organs and the students from the 19 higher educational institutions and the secondary specialized schools. The profound vision of the PLA heroes and models deeply inspired the audience.

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CSO: 4005/225

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ROLE OF MILITIA IN BUILDUP OF RESERVE FORCES DESCRIBED

Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 8, 9 Aug 85
pp 4-5

[Article by Yang Dezhi, Chief of the General Staff, PLA: "Earnestly Study the Characteristics of Future People's Wars, Industrious Enhance the Building of Reserve Forces"]

[Text] This is the 40th anniversary of the grand War of Resistance against Japan.

From July 1937 to August 1945, the Chinese people went through 8 years of heroic struggle under the banner of the united front of the national resistance to Japan as guided by the Chinese Communist Party, finally defeating the aggressors to obtain the final victory of the War of Resistance against Japan.

The war against Japan by the Chinese people was an important component of world struggle against Facism. By their own arduous struggle and grand victory, the Chinese people made an extremely important contribution to the people of the world's task of resisting the aggressions of imperialism.

The victory of the Chinese in the War of Resistance against Japan was a victory for the Marxist-Leninist political and military lines of the Chinese Communist Party, it was a victory of Mao Zedong Thought, and it was a grand victory for people's warfare.

In the war against Japan, the enemy that we faced was Japanese imperialism that was called "the strongest nation in the East," and it was an aggressor army that had been trained in the cruelest spirit of the warrior ethic and that was armed to the teeth. How was it that we were able to defeat the enemy? The basic reason lay in the fact that resistance war is a just people's war.

Based on our going all out to mobilize the masses and to strengthen the force of the people, as proposed by our party, the defeat of the aggressors under the leadership of the party, and the policies to build a new China, our 8th Army, New 4th Army, and other military units of the people boldly drove into the areas behind the enemy lines. Both inside and outside the Great Wall, to the north and south of the Changjiang, the masses were widely mobilized and

armed. Main forces, local forces, and militia and guerrilla units were integrated, armed and unarmed civilians were integrated, guerrilla warfare was integrated with mobile warfare under advantageous conditions, and in the vast battlefields behind enemy lines there was everywhere ignited the fierce fire of people's warfare.

In his work, "On Protracted Warfare," Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The deepest source of the mighty force of warfare exists within the people. That Japan has dared to bully us is chiefly because of the disorganized state of the Chinese masses. When we have overcome this deficiency, we will set the Japanese aggressors in front of the people who will stand up by the millions, which will cause those aggressors to be like a wild bull rushing into a fire, and with one shout we will will scare them mightily. This wild bull will then certainly be consumed by that fire." Looking back on the behind the lines guerrilla warfare of the time, it surely surged forward with great momentum and was full of power and grandeur. Under the leadership of the party and with the support of the troops, the ever expanding valiant fighters of the militia and guerrillas displayed a spirit with a high degree of patriotism and revolutionary heroism. With surprising courage and limitless wisdom, they created various unique methods of warfare that suited their particular characteristics. They laid mines everywhere, even laying mines all around an enemy area, in living areas, and in drill fields, which utterly routed the aggressors. They became afraid to fight, and had no place to hide and no way to guard against this. The people relied upon the tunnel warfare they had created, carrying on a struggle with the enemy in the most miserable circumstances. In only the winter of 1944, plateau regions in all Japanese resistance base areas had tunnels excavated to the extent of more than 12,500 km. By linking households to households and villages to villages, they built an underground Great Wall of tunnel after tunnel, through which they appeared and disappeared mysteriously to attack the enemy. There was also sparrow warfare, attack and destroy warfare, ambushes, etc., in the mountains, in the flats, along the rivers, lakes, and ocean, and along the lines of communication, and everywhere they removed and destroyed the enemy's battlefield, causing the Japanese aggressors to fall into that vast ocean of a people's war to drown. Even when the aggressors thought of everything they could to counter us, crazily "mopping up," adopting the policy of "burn all, kill all, loot all," "iron fences all around," those "fine-tooth tactics," "consolidate and pacify," etc., in the face of the newly armed Chinese people, the overwhelmed enemy time and time again had their heads bloodied.

Over the 8 years of war, the great militia complemented the 8th Army and the New 4th Army under extremely hazardous conditions, resisting 64 percent of the Japanese occupation army and 95 percent of the puppet army. A people's war of this extent can truly be called a wonder in the history of warfare, the strong emergence of the Chinese people, and a great exploit that shook the earth.

The historical experience during the War of Resistance Against Japan proves that people's warfare was a priceless treasure of overcoming an enemy to secure victory.

In future wars against aggression, however armaments develop, no matter how warfare changes, we will still rely upon people's warfare to achieve victory. It is just as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out at a conference in December

1977: "As long as we maintain people's warfare, even if the enemy were to come now we could defeat them with the weapons we have now, and will eventually be victorious" ("Selections from Deng Xiaoping," p 74).

Of course, when comparing things to 40 years ago, there have been great changes in all aspects, and these changes will definitely have a deep effect on warfare. To achieve victory in future wars against aggression, we must diligently study the characteristics of people's warfare under modern conditions and look soberly at current political, economic, military, and geographic factors, and especially at the onrushing new technological revolution to see what new conditions, new armaments, and new methods of warfare that will bring to future people's wars. As for the valuable experience from the Japanese resistance and from the war of liberation, all ought to be looked at from developing perspectives, as our efforts should be in innovation and not simply in a non-changing transfer.

The combination of a standing army that is a small body of picked troops together with a strong reserve force is the necessary road to building a modern defense, and is an important guarantee for the future development of people's war against aggression. And especially in the current situation where we are concentrating our strength to build our economy and the military will greatly reduce its number of personnel, we even more want to respect the task of doing a good job at building our national defense reserve strength. The reasoning is quite clear: in enhancing the building of our national defense reserve strength, troops will be quartered among the people, which in peace time will save on military expenditures and in war time will constitute an impregnable fortress.

To enhance the building of our national defense reserve force, the first thing to do is to make a good job of national defense education, and arouse among the people, and especially the youth, a self-sacrificing and nationalistic fervor for resisting aggression and protecting the motherland. With this kind of spirit, as soon as aggressors were to force war upon us, the great mass of youth and the people at large will jump to respond to the call of their motherland and take up battle to bury the aggressors.

To enhance the building of our national defense reserve force, we must continue to do a good job at building the militia. The militia is an important component part of our national armed strength, which in peace time should actively participate in the socialist modernization and make contributions to "enriching the people and strengthening the military," and in war time to take up the responsibility of complementing troops in battle and carrying on on-site guerrilla warfare. The militia is also an abundant base for our military personnel and is the fundamental component of the reserves. The majority of the reserves can be managed through the militia. The military service law already affirms in law the position and function of the militia. In order to comply with the overall situation of the economic construction, the militia training responsibility in peacetime ought to be reduced, but the militia system should certainly be maintained. We want to be good at stimulating militia participation in building the two civilizations through militia organizations, from which we will train the militia and improve the fighting strength of the militia. At the same time, we also want to emphasize the training of militia cadres and technical troops.

To enhance the building of our national defense reserve force, we should do a good job of building up reserve troops. The establishment of a complete reserve system is a new development for the philosophy of people's warfare under new historical conditions and is a strategic measure to enhance the building of reserve strength in these new times. Having built up reserve troops, as soon as war should break out military forces could quickly be expanded to double locally organized and rebuilt military leaders and group armies, a never ending procession to the front lines. Organizing and building reserve troops must proceed from reality and be carried out with regard to capabilities. At present, we should pay close attention to strengthening and improving the reserve forces that have already been set up, earnestly sum up our experiences, and make steady progress in building those reserve forces.

To enhance the building of our national defense reserve force, we should diligently manage the military training for students at higher level institutions and for students in the higher grades. If we can do a good job at this, we can prepare a large number of qualified military personnel and reserve troops for our military and improve the quality of our country's armed strength. Beginning in September of this year, more than 100 schools throughout the country will open test sites. Military departments of all levels will consider work at the test sites as their own important responsibility, and will produce results and gain experience together with the education departments.

To enhance the building of our national defense reserve force, we must be concerned with victory in future wars against aggression. Each military unit and every military school ought to actively concern themselves with this and support it; working departments in militia at all levels have an even more direct responsibility. We believe that through all aspects of effort the building of national defense reserve strength is certain to produce a satisfying new situation.

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CSO: 4005/052

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SICHUAN RECRUITMENT WORK DISCUSSED

To Begin 1 October

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Cao Dongcai [2580 2767 2088]]

[Text] The Sichuan provincial government and the provincial military district have decided that 1985 military recruitment work for 1985 will begin full-scale operation after 1 October.

Based upon the order of the State Council and the Central Military Commission concerning recruitment in the winter of 1985, the targets and scope of recruitment in Sichuan this year will be as follows: in rural areas, youth to be called up will be from households with ample labor and will have an educational level at or above junior middle school; in the cities and county towns, those to be called up will be 1984 and 1985 graduates of senior middle schools, as well as some youths who have an education at the senior middle school level who are working in state-owned industrial enterprises and institutions. Only those female youths who are 1985 graduates of senior middle schools will be called up. Students in school will not be called up. Attention must be paid to drafting a specified number of minority nationality youths into the military. The ages of those called up will be as follows: for males, those who are 18 to 20 years old in 1985 and, for females, those who are 18 or 19 years old in 1985. Those graduates of senior middle schools who are 17 years old may be called up if they volunteer. Called up youths should be enlisted at their own place of permanent residence.

In order to do a good job in the recruitment work, the provincial government and the provincial military district recently convened a conference on recruitment work.

Vice Governor Interviewed

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] On 27 September, a reporter interviewed several individuals on the question of recruitment work in Sichuan this year. Those interviewed were: Gu Jinchi [7357 6855 3069], a vice governor in the provincial government;

advisor Qiao Zhimin [0829 1807 2404]; and leading cadres from the headquarters of the provincial military district.

Ren Yinglai [0117 2019 0171], the chief of staff of the military district, and Li Longxiang [2621 7893 5046], deputy chief of staff, explained the status of the recruitment task assigned to Sichuan this year by the State Council and the Central Military Commission. After this, Vice Governor Gu Jinchun answered questions put to him by the reporter.

[Question] Those called up in Sichuan province this year will be more numerous than in other provinces, constituting almost 10 percent of the national total. What are your thoughts on this?

[Answer] This is an honor of the Sichuan people. For many years, Sichuan has been the province contributing the most troops. Though those called up in Sichuan province this year will be a bit more numerous than in other provinces, because of the reduction and reorganization of the armed forces, fewer will be called up than in past years. Based upon my knowledge of the situation, those called up this year will be a mere one-sixth of those subject to conscription in the province. We will definitely be able to maintain quality while completing our task.

[Question] If the military is to modernize, the troops must be of high quality. Please discuss your views on the issue of the quality of recruits, Vice Governor Gu.

[Answer] The quality of recruits is an important index with which to gauge whether recruitment work in Sichuan has been handled well. Over the years, the quality of recruits which Sichuan has sent has been high. In the wake of the heightening level of military modernization, even greater demands have been placed upon the troops. For this reason, we should rigorously grasp the "three concerns:" concern for political investigations, concern for physical examinations, and concern for educational level. By grasping the three concerns, we will be able to ensure the quality of recruits.

[Question] We understand that the problem of "draft difficulties" has appeared in some isolated areas in the last few years. How may this problem be solved?

[Answer] On the whole, the enthusiasm of the broad masses of youth in entering the military through the draft is very high. But there are also isolated areas where a minority of the youth at the age to join the military are not very enthusiastic. To solve this problem, we must first widely and thoroughly publicize the new draft law, producing a full recognition among the broad masses of the sacred duty to serve in the military in accordance with the law and defend the nation. Next, we must carry out education in patriotism and revolutionary heroism among youth, so that youth adopt lofty revolutionary ideals, do not fear hardship, and willingly make contributions to the nation. We must also work hard at doing a good job in the placement of persons getting out of the military and in the special treatment of the families of revolutionary martyrs and army men, so that the concerns of youths joining the

military about problems at home are completely eliminated. This year there are also new provisions for the special treatment work in Sichuan. The original work organization of young workers of institutions and factories, mines, and other enterprises in cities and towns who enter the military must be given specified special treatment. For instance, Chengdu City decided to continue to pay at least 50 percent of the workers' wages. As for youths from rural households throughout the province, the payment level will be raised to 100 yuan if the average income per person in the township is lower than 200 yuan; if the average income in the township is higher than 200 yuan, the payments will be calculated at 50 percent of the per capita income.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HUNAN PLA DIVISIONAL LEVEL UNIT STUDY THEORY REFORM

HK201010 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Nov 85

[Text] In conjunction with the ideological realities of party members, the party rectification units at the divisional level in the Hunan Military District have studied theory and helped party member cadres solve their problems with ideas toward reform of the economic structure and the current situation. They have produced relatively good results.

Party member cadres in some units in the Hunan Military District have had confused ideas in the past. In particular, when reform involved their personal interests, they could not figure out why. In the course of party rectification, and in conjunction with the actual situation, party organizations of all units have organized party members to repeatedly study the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure, and articles, such as those on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, so that the latter can theoretically understand the fundamental tasks of socialism and the nature and aim of reform.

All units have also organized cadres to visit enterprises and units which have done well in reform and asked local cadres to give reports on the situation in reform so as to deepen party member cadres' understanding.

The family members of 29 cadres in the Hengyang Military Subdistrict work in the localities. Over the past few years, in the course of reform, some of them have gone down to basic-level units from organs; some have changed from leaders to ordinary cadres; and some have changed their mode of wages to floating wages. These cadres thought that they had suffered losses and made complaints. Through study, they came to understand that party member cadres cannot judge between right and wrong from their own gains and losses. They have also done well in ideological work for their family members and supported reform of the economic structure in the localities. They have been praised by party and government organs and units concerned in the localities.

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CSO: 4005/225

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHEJIANG MILITARY LEADERS MEET PLA HEROES

OW200125 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] Leading comrades of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District yesterday evening met with all members of the third group of the PLA model heroes' report team and had cordial talks with them.

Liu Xinzeng, political commissar of the provincial military district, spoke first at the meeting. He said: You have sent us spiritual food at a time when the armymen and people in the whole province are implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates and promoting the building of the two civilizations. This is a great encouragement and motive force for us. You have fought well in battle, done well in your work and made good reports, and have evoked great repercussions among armymen and people in this province. We should learn from your communist thinking and spirit of sacrifice. You will leave Hangzhou tomorrow. We appreciate your hard work and will bid you farewell tomorrow.

Li Qing [7812 3237], commander of the Zhejiang Provincial Military District, also delivered a speech. He highly praised the model heroes' noble character of loving the motherland and the people and their spirit of sacrifice. He said: You are the pride of the party, the motherland, and the Army. Only our party can cultivate large numbers of model heroes like you.

Leading comrades of the provincial military district, Wan Wenhui, Shi Lei, and Wu Hongge took part in the meeting. Comrades Kang Mingcai and Ma Jiliang also took part in the meeting.

Following the meeting, the provincial military district gave a farewell banquet for the model heroes' report group.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANDONG SECRETARY MEETS WITH PLA HEROES

SK170457 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Excerpts] On the morning of 16 November, the provincial CPC committee and government held a ceremonious report meeting at the Zhenzhuquan Auditorium for (Huang Xin), director of the Political Department of a certain Yunnan border defense unit, to report to 1,800 cadres at and above the section level of the provincial organs and cadres at and above the regimental level of the leading organs of the provincial military district on the heroic and exemplary deeds of the frontline unit.

(Huang Xin), (Chen Weirong), and (Xie Shikao), representatives of a certain Yunnan border defense unit, arrived in Jinan the other day. After their arrival, they met with leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, Advisory Commission, Discipline Inspection Commission, People's Congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC committee, including Liang Buting, Li Changan, Lu Maczeng, Jiang Chunyun, Yang Xingfu, Su Yiran, Li Farong, Li Zhen, Zhang Jingtao, Song Yimin, Zhu Qimin, and Li Zichao. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government, Liang Buting and Li Changan presented silk banners and souvenirs to the frontline unit. Comrades (Huang Xin) and others also presented valuable souvenirs and a silk banner from the frontline unit to the provincial CPC committee and government.

The report meeting was presided over by Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee.

Comrade Lu Maozeng spoke at the meeting. He first extended his highest consideration and warm regards to the Yunnan border defense units on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, government, and the people throughout the province. He said: The masses of party members and cadres throughout the province, in particular leading cadres at various levels, should take the lead in learning from the frontline heroes.

He said: They should launch more extensive activities for learning from the PLA throughout the province, do a good job in supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary army men and martyrs, maintain close ties between the Army and the government and between the Army and civilians, and make the work in various fields more successful.

On the same afternoon, representatives of the Yunnan border defense unit also gave reports on the deeds of heroes and models to the teachers and students of the Shandong University which proposed launching activities for cherishing the memory of fighters.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

REGULATION ON RESETTLING DEMOBILIZED SERVICEMEN

OW090550 Hengzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 85 p 1

/Text/ To comply with the "Conscription Law of the People's Republic of China" and support army structural reform and construction, the provincial government recently issued a new regulation on preferential treatment for dependents of conscripted servicemen and resettlement of servicemen who have rendered meritorious service, or who have become disabled because of combat wounds.

Concerning the preferential treatment to dependents of conscripted servicemen, the "regulation" stipulates that beginning with the 1985 winter conscription, the entire province must do a good job in giving preferential treatment to dependents of conscripted servicemen. For dependents of conscripted servicemen from rural areas, each village (town) should complete its own overall planning by 1986 to ensure that the annual allowance given to dependents of a conscripted serviceman be no less than 50-70 percent of that for an equivalent rural laborer. As for the standard and specific rules governing preferential treatment to dependents of conscripted servicemen (including those currently serving in the armed forces) from the cities and townships, they should be formulated by the people's government of various cities (prefectures). For servicemen conscripted while out of work, the neighborhoods (towns) should in principle bear the preferential treatment expenses if their dependents have difficulties.

Concerning the resettlement of demobilized servicemen who have either rendered meritorious service or become disabled during combat, the "regulation" stipulates that for battlefield martyrs, if their dependents live in the countryside, a family member (including spouse, children, or brothers and sisters) qualifying as a worker may be allowed to work in units under the ownership of the whole people, their registered residence will be changed to a city or township residence, and their grain ration will be provided by the state; or if their dependents are living in the cities or townships, priority will be given to a family member to work in units under the ownership of the whole people. When the dependents of a martyr from rural areas have trouble finding living space, the local government should help them solve the problem. For dependents of martyrs from cities or township that are experiencing housing shortages, the housing administrative agencies or local units should solve their problem with a sense of urgency. For those revolutionary servicemen who have special or first degree disabilities, and who are retiring from military service since the counteroffensive campaign for self-defense against Vietnam in 1979, their

requests to resettle in the countries where they were first conscripted, or in cities and townships where their spouses now live should be approved. When resettling them in cities and townships, their requests for changing the registered rural residences of their spouses and children below the age of 16 (or above 16 but still in school) to city or township residences should also be allowed. As for those demobilized revolutionary servicemen with second or third degree disabilities who are from the rural areas, proper arrangements should be made for them to work in factories, mines, and other enterprises. If no such work can be found for them, their disability pensions should be raised according to relevant regulations to guarantee their living expenses. Other demobilized wounded or sick servicemen from rural areas should be given priority to work in village and town enterprises, but their registered residence and grain ration status shall not be changed. Demobilized servicemen from the rural areas who have won second class or higher merit citations in military service should be assigned to work in factories, mines, or other enterprises. Arrangements should be made for demobilized servicemen from the rural areas who have won third class merit citations in combat to be the first to apply for jobs during labor departments' recruitment campaigns. When they have been recruited to work in units under the ownership of the whole people, their registered residence status may be changed to city or township residences and their grain ration will be provided by the state. In arranging work for demobilized servicemen, top priority should be given to those who were conscripted from the cities and townships.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING COMMANDER ADDRESSES EDITORIAL MEETING

OW170010 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] According to a report from XINHUA RIBAO, a meeting on the work editing the multivolume history of the New Fourth Army was held in Nanjing from 8 to 11 November. Comrades Ye Fei, Zhang Zhen, and (Peng Shudi) of the editorial leading group attended the meeting to hear reports by the seven editorial groups that worked on the seven volumes, reviewed their editorial plans, and checked some first drafts.

Comrade Ye Fei delivered a speech. At the end of the meeting, Comrade Zhang Zhen also delivered a summing-up speech. Also addressing the meeting was Commander Xiang Shouzhi of the Nanjing Military District.

The meeting invited veteran fighters of the New Fourth Army Jiang Weiqing, Xiao Wangdong, Hui Yuyu, Rao Zijian, (Zhang Fan), Duan Huanjing, (Xia Guang), (Xie Yunhui), (Sun Keji), (Wang Qimin), (Yan Guang), (Sun Reqing), Zhong Guochu, Zhang Wenbi, Chen Maohui, and other comrades to attend a forum during which the veteran fighters of the New Fourth Army recalled the Army's glorious past and pointed out the significance of editing and publishing the history. For 8 years the New Fourth Army fought bravely behind enemy lines in Central China, creating miracles in the annals of war and occupying a glorious page in the history of China's War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression. To do a good job in editing the volumes will help trace history, honor the revolutionary martyrs, carry forward our traditions, arouse the fighting spirit of our new generation, and ensure the correct understanding of the historical facts.

The meeting decided to invite the veteran comrades who worked for the Army headquarters and the various divisions of the former New Fourth Army to be advisers in helping compile the historical data concerning the New Fourth Army.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING PLA COMMANDER, GROUPS ASSIST UNITS

OW040112 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 85

/Text/ After the reduction-in-strength reorganization, the leading organs of the Nanjing Military Region are working with high efficiency to help grassroots units. They have dispatched 24 work groups to stay and work at selected grassroots units. In just 1 month, the work groups have helped the grassroots units solve more than 300 problems. The work groups are composed of leading cadres and some 260 office cadres of the Nanjing Military Region.

During their stay at the grassroots units, the members of the work groups always demand of themselves that they ensure good quality and high efficiency in the reduction-in-strength reorganization and in serving the building of grassroots units. During inspection tours, they decline the company of leading cadres of the inspected units and require no time-consuming briefings. Instead, the leading cadres of the military region and the cadres of the headquarters, the political department and the logistics department separately inspect matters that concern them. They have thus greatly accelerated the inspection and ascertained the basic situation of the reduction-in-strength reorganization of grassroots units and the mentality of the cadres and fighters sooner.

During their inspection tour at grassroots units, the work groups boldly make decisions to solve problems right away within the limits of their responsibilities and powers. When they encounter problems which they cannot solve right away but the grassroots units cannot wait to solve, they will either immediately request instructions from higher authorities or conduct studies on the problems in order to find solutions as soon as possible.

After leading that the work of a unit's reorganization office was affected by its shortage of transportation, Cdr Xiang Shouzhi immediately allocated three more cars to the unit. As a result of the joint efforts made by the work groups and the comrades of grassroots units, various problems have been solved, such as procurement of additional cultural and propaganda equipment and improvement of food at company-level units.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHENGDU MR EXHORTS STUDY OF DENG'S SPEECH

HK010645 Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 85 p 1

/Report by Nie Nianxin /5119 1819 2450/ and Hou Shixin /0186 0099 9515/: "Only Leadership with Lofty Ideals Will Bring Up Soldiers with Lofty Ideals--Chengdu Military Region CPC Committee Holds Enlarged Session of Standing Committee"

/Text/ At the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Chengdu Military Region CPC Committee, which ended on 16 October, principal responsible comrades of the new leading bodies of various units at and above the level of army corps, seriously studied the important speeches of the central leading comrades at the National Party Conference. Delegates expressed their determination to take the lead in establishing the revolutionary ideal, setting aright the party style, and rendering meritorious service.

According to the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission, the party committee of the Chengdu Military Region this year has made major readjustments of leading bodies above the level of army corps and has promoted a large number of young and middle-aged cadres. In order to ensure that the younger cadres will successfully succeed the older group, the standing committee of the Chengdu Military Region party committee held this enlarged meeting to convey the spirit of the three central meetings and to lay emphasis on studying Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech on the succession of new cadres to old. In the discussions, comrades attending the meeting all expressed their determination to firmly establish a revolutionary ideal and serve the people wholeheartedly. Meng Jinxi /5536 6651 0823/, a 41-year-old group army commander, said with deep feeling: "The revolutionary ideal is the spiritual pillar of our revolutionary soldiers. Only leaders with a lofty ideal can bring up soldiers with a lofty ideal, and the troops with a lofty ideal will certainly win in the fighting. We younger people must carry forward the invaluable revolutionary tradition left over by the older generation.

Xizang Military District Commander Jiang Hongquan and Political Commissar Zhang Shaosong said: In recent years, the old comrades of the former leading body of the Xizang military district have left a good situation to us through their hard and down to earth work. After succeeding them, we will follow their example and continue to work in a down to earth manner without resting on empty talk. We will make new contributions to the consolidation of Xizang's frontier defense. Chen Shijun /7115 0013 0193/, a new group army commander who was

previously a division commander, said that when taking the lead in doing all kinds of things, we should, first of all, take the lead in setting aright the party style. Now we have been promoted to a higher position and have to shoulder heavier responsibilities, we must never be involved in any unhealthy tendencies, and must resolutely fight against various evil things.

During the meeting, various leading bodies of units at the army level worked out their own measures for strengthening the building of leading bodies. They are determined to strengthen the study of the basic theory of Marxism; to establish a lofty ideal; to dedicate their work to the overall interest; to maintain unity; to observe discipline; to successfully carry out the streamlining and reorganization of the troops; and to achieve the best results in their work.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

YUNNAN CIRCULAR ON LEARNING FROM PLA REPORT GROUP

HK121146 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Nov 85

/Excerpts/ Yesterday /7 November/, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on seriously unfolding the activities of learning from heroic exemplary figures.

The circular says: The fifth subgroup of the report group of the PLA heroic exemplary figures organized by the Propaganda Department of the central authorities and by the PLA General Political Department will come to our province on 10 November to make a circuit of various places to give reports. To seriously do a good job in the activities of learning from the heroic exemplary figures, the circular points out:

1. The heroic exemplary figures of the PLA units and the advanced figures on all fronts are examples from whom we should learn. Through these reporting activities, we must extensively unfold the activities of learning from the heroic exemplary figures throughout the province. Through the activities of learning from heroes, leading cadres at all levels and party members must particularly set strict demands on themselves, set an example, firmly establish lofty communist ideals, and promote the basic improvement of party style and the general mood of society with their practical actions.
2. To educate still better the cadres and the masses who cannot directly listen to the reports, the provincial television station and the provincial radio station must give a live telecast and broadcast of the reports on the first occasion. All places and units must organize the cadres and the masses to watch television and listen to the radio.
3. To allow the remote border areas and some units which have difficulties in organizing the reporting of heroic exemplary figures to unfold these activities, at the end of November or the beginning of December, the Propaganda Department of the Provincial CPC Committee must make arrangements for the report group of heroic exemplary figures in our province so that they can make a circuit of various places in the province to give reports. The propaganda departments in all places must closely coordinate with it.

In conclusion, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee circular says: The moving deeds of the heroic exemplary figures are the best teaching materials for building socialist spiritual civilization. We must link the activities of learning from the heroic exemplary figures with the study of the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates. Press and cultural units at all levels must do their work well.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS CPC COMMITTEE MEETING

HK020231 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Nov 85

/Excerpts/ A 7-day enlarged meeting of the standing committee of the Xizang Military District CPC Committee concluded in Lhasa on 31 October. Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee and first secretary of the military district CPC Committee; (Zhang Haosong), secretary of the military district CPC Committee; and Jiang Hongquan, deputy secretary, made important speeches on the spirit of the three central meetings, the Central Military Commission forum, and the enlarged meeting of the Chengdu Military Region CPC Committee, and on streamlining and reorganizing the PLA units in Xizang.

Comrade (Zhang Haosong) spoke on doing a good job in streamlining and reorganization and in work in the PLA units. He said: Viewing the actual situation in Xizang, it is fully necessary to reduce the number of units and streamline the structure. This will help to lighten the burden of the state and people and speed up economic construction, and will also help to speed up the modernization of the units in the military district. We must therefore step up ideological and political work and do a good job in streamlining and reorganization.

In the course of this work, we must do a good job in assigning the leadership groups at and above regimental-level by strictly following the demands of the four transformations of the cadre force. We must do a good job of work regarding supernumerary cadres, respect and care for veteran cadres, and do a good job of work for retired cadres.

On the next stage of work for the PLA units stationed in Xizang, he said:
1) We must continue to get a good grasp of party rectification. 2) We must grasp grassroots building and maintain stability in the units. 3) We must strengthen administrative management and also improve safety work and precautions against accidents.

The meeting was also attended by members of the standing committee of the military district CPC Committee (Zhang Fengxiao), (Gao Tangjin), (Yang Shiqi), (Zhou Yangyu), (Xu Mingdao), (Zhang Xinzhan) and (Wang Shunhe); and responsible comrades of PLA units at and above the level of independent regiment and of a number of People's Armed Forces Departments. Comrades of the work group of the Chengdu Military Region were also present.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION COMMENDS FLOOD-COMBAT HEROES

SK150224 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Nov 85

/Excerpts/ On 14 November, the Shenyang Military Region ceremoniously held a rally at the Bayi Theater in Shenyang City to sum up the work done in rushing to deal with emergencies, providing disaster relief, and helping the people build civilized units, and to commend the advanced units and individuals emerging in these activities. The rally also had 188 submeeting halls in which more than 80,000 commanders and fighters and the family members of staff members and workers could listen to the rally over the radio.

Attending the rally were 244 representatives of advanced units and individuals emerging in rushing to deal with the emergencies; 100 representatives of advanced units and individuals emerging in helping the people build civilized units; and 132 responsible comrades from the units at or above the battalion level. /Li Wanshan/, father of martyr (Li Shuhai), was specially invited to the rally. Among those who were invited to the rally were leading comrades from the units stationed in the northeastern area of the PLA Navy, Air Force, headquarters; and representatives of the advanced units.

The rally was chiefly aimed at earnestly summing up the work done in 1985 by the PLA units in rushing to deal with emergencies and providing disaster relief and in helping the people build civilized units over the past few years; and at commending the personnel who have made contributions, pacesetters, and heroic and model units.

Zhu Dunfa, deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, presided over the rally.

After praying in silence for the martyrs who sacrificed their lives during rushing to deal with the emergencies and providing disaster relief, Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, delivered an opening speech.

At the rally, Song Yingqi, director of the Mass Work Department of the PLA General Political Department, read the congratulatory messages sent by the PLA General Staff Headquarters, the PLA General Political Department, and the PLA General Logistics Department. Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, read out the order of the Central Military Commission.

At the rally, Shi Baoyuan, deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, also read out the order the military region.

At the rally, Song Keda, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region, read out the decision adopted by the Shenyang Military Regional CPC Committee on learning from the advanced units and individuals emerging in rushing to deal with the emergencies and providing disaster relief.

At the rally (Li Wenqing), director of the Political Department under the Shenyang Military Region, delivered a summing-up report entitled "Obey the Whole and Boldly Present with All Respect in Order To Make Contributions and To Do Pioneering Work for the People."

Attending the rally were Li Guixian, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee; Wang Jinshan, vice governor of the Jilin Provincial People's Government; Sun Weiben, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee /as heard/; Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee; and responsible persons from Chifeng City, Jirem League, Xingan League, and Hulun Buir League of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, and from the propaganda and civil affairs departments of the three northeast provinces and the three provinces' offices in charge of the civility campaign.

At the rally, Li Guixian, Wang Jinshan, and (Zhan Yimin), deputy secretary general of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Government, delivered speeches.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

WANG MEETS PLA HEROES--A spirited atmosphere prevailed in the brightly illuminated conference room of Xizi Guesthouse last night as provincial party, government, and army leaders had a cordial meeting with all members of the third subgroup of the PLA heroes and models report group. Responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial military district, and the CPPCC provincial committee, including Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Wu Minda, Tie Ying, Wang Jiayang, Gao Chengyu, Shanghai Jingcai, Li Qing, Liu Zengxin, and Shi Lei, shook hands with all comrades of the subgroup. Wang Fang said: The long-awaited PLA heroes and models report group has arrived in Zhejiang at a time when the people of the province are diligently studying the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and dedicating their efforts to building socialist material and spiritual civilization. On behalf of the people of the province, I warmly welcome you. [Excerpt] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Nov 85] /9365

COMMANDER VISITS FLOOD-COMBAT HERO--On the afternoon of 14 November, together with representatives of cadres of corps, divisions, regiments, and battalions of the army unit to which steel-willed fighter (Cui Dongchun) belongs, Liu Jingsong, commander of the Shenyang Military Region, Song Keda, deputy political commissar of the Shenyang Military Region; Song Yingqi, director of the Mass Work Department of the General Political Department of the PLA; and Bai Lichen, vice governor of Liaoning Province, visited the ward of (Cui Dongchun) at the surgery department of the general hospital under the Shenyang Military Region to congratulate his contributions. The commander personally pinned the Second-Class Model Hero Medal on (Cui Dongchun's) white hospital clothes. Deputy Commissar Song presented a certificate of the honorary title of a steel-willed fighter in the flood-combat and diaster-relief work to his elder brother (Cui Dongzhen). Leaders of the army unit wished (Cui Dongchun) a speedy recovery. (Cui Dongchun) thanked the party and the people for showing concern and honoring him, and pledged to overcome the disease in order to make new contributions to the people. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Nov 85] /9365

COMPLETION OF WINTER CONSCRIPTION WORK--Zhejiang's 1985 winter conscription work has been successfully completed. As of today, the last group of new recruits has been sent to various PLA units. Party committees and governments

at all levels in the province attached great importance to winter conscription work this year. They adopted various measures to firmly strengthen their leadership. Propaganda departments at all levels used various methods to carry out propaganda on conscription work with a campaign to learn from the combat heroes on the Laoshan frontier as the main theme to whip up the young people's patriotic feelings and facilitate conscription work. The People's Armed Forces departments at all levels and the various departments concerned closely coordinated with each other to do conscription work. During the conscription period, various localities took the whole situation into account, accepted new recruits in strict accordance with the conscription standards, persistently sent outstanding young people to the PLA units, and maintained high standards in carrying out conscription work. The PLA units are quite satisfied with the new, young recruits. [Text] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 12 Nov 85] /9365

SHANGHAI PLA NAVAL UNITS--Streamlining and reorganization of the PLA units stationed in Shanghai were recently in full swing, and members of the new leading body went to various units to guide cadres and fighters there to accomplish the task of streamlining and reorganization. A certain divisional unit of the navy units stationed in Shanghai was to be deactivated. Liu Qingyong /0491 1987 0516/, secretary of the CPC Committee and political commissar of the navy units stationed in Shanghai, came to this unit and had heart-to-heart talks with comrade members of the Standing Committee, offered concrete opinions on existing problems, and enabled the cadres and fighters of this unit to become ideologically stable. A certain guided missile escort unit of the PLA Navy stationed in Shanghai was an advanced unit in reform and training among all PLA navy units. In the course of streamlining and reorganization, Cdr Liu Xingwen /0941 5281 2429/ came to this unit to sum up experience together with its cadres and fighters, and take more measures to strengthen training and reform. The unit's military training has been in full swing again. Deputy Cdrs Xu Zhiming /6079 1807 2494/ and Yan Meixiang, Deputy Political Commissar Lu Yunfang /0712 0061 5364/, Chief of Staff An Wenting /1344 2329 1656/, and Director of the Political Department Zhang Ming /1728 6900/ all have gone to various units to familiarize themselves with conditions there and help accomplish the task of streamlining and reorganization. [Text] /Shanghai WEN BAO in Chinese 19 Oct 85 p 1/ 12228

PLA REPORT GROUP--Leading members of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the Shanghai Municipal People's Government, including Rui Xingwen, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, Zhu Zongbao, and Ye Gongqi, last evening cordially met with the third group of the PLA model heroes' reporting team at the Shanghai Hall. On behalf of the Municipal CPC Committee and the Municipal People's Government and 12 million people in Shanghai, Rui Xingwen warmly welcomed the model heroes. He said to them: We wish to express our gratitude to the party central committee and the Central Military Commission for sending you here to propagate patriotism and communist thinking. You will certainly play an important role in promoting the building of material and spiritual civilization in Shanghai. The 13-member report group arrived in Shanghai from Suzhou yesterday afternoon. [Excerpt] /Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 85/ 12228

LATE ARMYMAN MOURNED--Xian, 6 Nov (XINHUA)--A memorial service for late Comrade Gao Weisong, former deputy political commissar of the Lanzhou Military Region, was held in Xian on 18 October. He died of illness in Xian on 18 January 1985. He was 68. Wreaths were sent by Comrades Nie Rongzhen, Xi Zhongxun, Yang

Dezhi, Wang Zhen, Wang Ping, Liu Lantao, Li Desheng, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu, and Zhang Aiping; and leading organs of the Central Military commission; the three PLA General Departments; the Lanzhou Military Region, the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense; and the Shaanxi and Gansu provincial party, government, and military organizations. /Excerpt/
/Beijing XINHAU Domestic Service in Chinese 0157 GMT 6 Nov 85/ 12228

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